The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,954.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 78 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" including postage ..... " 39 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 13 0
" including postage ..... " 19 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 5 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Patterson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
" Carwar	25	" Madras	5
" Mirzakel	26	" Coconada	7
" Alapee	28	" Visagapatam	9
" Tuticorin	29	" Bimlipatam	9
" Colombo	30	" Coringapatam	10
" Galle	31	" False Point	11
	June		
" Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Tellicherry. Passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, MUNDEE, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

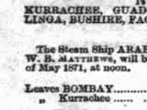
The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
" Kurrachee	31	" Mahomerah	16
" Jask	June.	" Fao	17
" Guadur	1	" Bushire	17
" Muscat	3	" Linga	22
" Bunder Abbas	5	" Bunder Abbas	23
" Linga	7	" Muscat	25
" Bushire	9	" Guadur	27
" Fao	11	" Jask	July.
" Mahomerah	11	" Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	4

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the appearance of the Monsoon, the Steamer ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 18th May 1871. Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.
(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

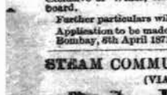
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertized hereafter.

Application to be made to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA		BOMBAY
on the 24th,	and	on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£6
" Suez	32	22	8
" Port Said	35	24	9
" Alexandria	39	25	9-10
" Messina	45	30	12
" Naples	47	33	13
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Genoa	50	34	14
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	62	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieguain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 50 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only an antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words
"JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,"
are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were built specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NERIA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 300 ..... Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 250; 2nd class Rs. 175 .....

The s.s. NERIA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Cousins, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 20 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May 1871. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by them at this port for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

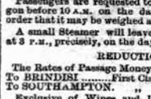
To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is required to be delivered to the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Mazagon.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit by Public Auction, at his residence, Bar House, Mazagon, opposite the Hope Mail Hotel, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Ce sent Poone, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises Drawing and Dining-room, round Carved Blackwood Tables, handsomely Carved Suf, Sofa, Work and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Carved Conversation and Rocking Chairs, Ottoman, Settee, Teapoy, Drawing-room, Folding and Cane Chairs, one and three-light hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Mirror, Dining-room Chairs, sideboard, T. Red Screens, Window Curtains, Almirahs, Washstands with Marble tops, Dressing Tables with English Toilet Glasses, a single Bengal Cot, Towel and Clothes Stands, Porcelain, Cut Glass and Plateware, Dispense Articles, Carpets, Matting, &c.

AT 1 P.M. (unless previously disposed of):—

A very handsome single-seated Chariot Brougham, with moveable glass front built to order expressly for Bombay by Wyburn, Long Acre, in excellent order, with pole, shafts, and with a handsome Arab Horse and Harness, complete.

A Buggy by the same maker to match the Brougham, also in first-rate order.

A gentleman's Riding Saddle in good order.

A single set of Buggy Harness.

A dozen Child's Perambulator in good order.

N.B.—The Brougham and Horse will be offered separately if desired. No Catalogues are to be published, but a detailed list may be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 23rd May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Plants, &c., &c., at Chinchpogree.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake, the same comprises, rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of 4 dish covers, Hot water Curry dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg stands, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, Bread-Basket, a set of Spoons and Forks, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, Side Boards, Dining-room Chairs, Circular Table, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Half-size Chairs, Teapoy, English iron Bedstead and Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilette Glasses, Dispense Articles, English Iron Stove, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Open Carriage, by Smith and Sons with a pair of Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted double Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-rate full-sized Billiard Table by Webb, a handsome English built Baroushe by Kesterton, forms a perfect close Carriage, a ditto Miniature Brougham by ditto, a fast-trotting Black Australian Carriage Horse, a handsome Bay ditto, a collection of valuable Plants, &c., at No. 146, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at her Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. J. C. Bushby, Esq., proceeding to Europe; the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Cruet Frame, Ice Pitcher, Waiters, Chamber Canisters, &c., Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as round Dining Tables for 8 and 12 persons, Sofa-board, Wardrobe, richly carved Chiffonier, Pier, and Card tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, a first-rate full-sized Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-class English Mahogany full-sized State Billiard Table, by Webb, a Bronze 6 Light Billiard Lamp, Tucker's plated double light Hanging Argand Lamps, Bronze Engravings and Chromolithographs in gilt and maple frames, Hat Stand, English Brass and Iron painted Bedsteads and Cots, reclining Sofas, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown presses, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, Books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First-class English-built Barouche (forms a perfect close carriage), by Mr. Kesterton, of Long Acre, panel's new.

1 Ditto Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by ditto, in excellent order.

1 Lady's Black Australian Brougham Horse.

1 Bay Arab Carriage ditto.

1 Set of Best English Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of H. Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, in capital order, a first-rate Miniature Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carte a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Pony, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 293, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 23rd May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered for the Indian public, at prices which preclude the idea of workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

* * J. E. & Co. also prepare Pure Cocoa with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.
THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL HAVE THE HONOUR OF AGAIN APPEARING
THIS EVENING, 23rd MAY 1871,
WHEN THE PLEASING COMEDY OF
HUJUMBAD AND THUGGUNNAZ,
Expressly written for this Company by
Mr. EDULJEE JAMSETJEE KHORI,
Author of several Dramatic Pieces,
Will be produced.

THE HINDU COMMODORE NUTT.

The Manager of this Company have brought down from the Deccan a Hindoo, aged 40 years, who in size equals the celebrated Commodore Nutt. This Lilliputian will narrate his Birth and Parentage, which is of an extraordinary character, his father being the tallest and strongest in that part of the country.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	20 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	20 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0 "
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	26 0 "

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

NOTICE—The HULL and FURNITURE of the Bark CIDADE DE BELEM, struck on the bank at Aguada, Goa, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Goa, on the 4th June 1871. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to Dr. S. A. DE CARVALHO, Portuguese Vice-consul at Bombay, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Bombay, 23rd May 1871.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, constant time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
" " " Second Class.....£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is started from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Builter street, E.C.

D. FERNANDES AND Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemicals and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to ensure them to be purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP, 1871.

1,401 Tickets at Rs. 10 ... ...Rs. 14,010 0 0

Deduct—
5 per cent. for Racket Court and Peshawur Hunt Funds and Rs. 500 for Starters 1,200 0 0

Rs. 12,810 0 0

1st Prize (Probable Amount)	...	...Rs.	8,000 0 0
2nd do. (do.	...		3,00 0 0
3rd do. (do.	...		1,000 0 0

Ticket.	Name of Horse.	Drawn by
1056	Colonel Ryan	Dr. E. L. Lundy.
599	Ringwood	J. H. Adams.
1071	General	St Andrew Confederacy.
1461	Lyons	Captain J. F. Trotter.
1356	Cross Stitch Colt	Mercury.
1368	The Count	Jas. Felman.
1747	Phosphorus	Col. Campbell.
1375	Alice Victor	Jack Confederacy.
737	Disc	Bob-o-Link Confederacy.
747	Mac Alpin	Bob-o-Link Confederacy.
898	Mahomed	T. W. Moore.
504	Bleuheim	Captain Graham.
1341	Cleveland	W. Nicol.
1042	Gipsey Prince	Kurrachee Confederacy.
609	Cincinnatus	Chas. Macleod.
638	Thunderer	Symons & Duncan.
1184	King of the Forest	Inglis & Nicholson.
1221	Field Marshal	J. Connor.
944	Dick	Mac.
1291	Orator	Happy go Lucky.
1304	Ravenshoe	All Eleven Confederacy.
905	The Field	C. C. M.
631	E cort	J. Duncan.
1141	Bothwell	Waldron.
1146	Dromio	Cranwill.
1184	Kt. g Uffa	Bubbo-Link Confederacy.
122	Sentinel	Fortunatus.
794	Master of Bodlem	Trumpeter.
1343	The Touch and Go Colt	Capt. J. Stewart.
1397	The Jackal	All Eleven Confederacy.
24	Digby Grand	Mrs. Caroline Niblett.
1215	Bishop of Bond Street	John Bismark.
13	Church Militant	E. & G. H.
1266	Knighley	Capt. A. E. Holmes.
848	Daimacaridoh	G. Smythe.
462	Herod	Duncan MacBean.
1317	Defiance	Officers 24th N. I.
223	Whaddon	Major Osborn.
965	Marquis of Steyne	T. Seva tajulo.
1212	Cottenloe	Mad gers Confederacy.
482	Tullibardin	J. P. D. Vanrennen.
877	Cyclone	The Vultures.
1355	Pope	Jane.
701	Chevisaunce	Robt. D. Smythe.
1174	The Frenity Colt	X. Y. Z.
1229	The Frenity Colt	Winning Confederacy.
1365	Fisherman	Jas. Felman.
197	Rippondon	A. G. Grote.
1239	Pallas	Rose & Holmes.
409	Falkirk	Megrag Moolchund & Co.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 1.	NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, as. 14 to, credit, Rs. 3-8
FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 5.	SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Rs. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10.
HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 1-12 to, credit, Rs. 20.	TOOTH, with wired and indestructably cemented backs, from, cash, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Rs. 3 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EPPS'S COCOA,
IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.
In Sealed Canisters at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-3; Credit, Rs. 1-6.

MARAVILLA COCOA,
IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.
In Packets at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-2; Credit, Rs. 1-4.

ICELAND MOSS COCOA,
IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.
In Sealed Canisters at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-4; Credit, Rs. 1-8.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE,
IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.
In Packets, each,
Cash, Rs. 0-13; Credit, Rs. 0-14.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,
IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.
In Sealed Canisters at,
Cash, Rs. 2-1; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S
CELEBRATED BACON,
in Tins of 1½, 2½, 3, and 4 lbs.

J. M. & S. would direct the attention of the Public to the superior quality of this article as supplied by them, and request the favour of their orders through their Provisioners, or Wholesale at their Factory,

36, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
FARM and GARDEN:—GARTHDEE, near ABERDEEN.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon,
Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 228 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24th, it is expected that the AMBLI ROAD and SANUND STATIONS will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Fort, 15th May 1871. Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—In pursuance of a Requisition in that behalf, signed by 35 Shareholders of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Medow Str et, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock in the after noon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of empowering the Directors to declare an INTERIM DIVIDEND or INTERIM DIVIDENDS, when and as they may think proper, and of passing such Resolution or Resolutions in that behalf as may be necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

G. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.
GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Lamps,		
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	...	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	...	Rs. 100 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	...	" 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 "	...	" 100 "
American Union Scales	...	" 20 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	...	" 10 "
Ditto 4 "	...	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	...	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	...	" 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, "	...	" 6 "
Condensed Milk "	...	" 12 "
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	...	" 12 "
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	...	" 12 "
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	...	" 12 "
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	...	" 9 "

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SUPER CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling composition, for the bottoms of steamers and ships, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand contained below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron:
No. 6 Gauge.
No. 8 "
No. 10 "
No. 12 "
No. 14 "
No. 16 "
No. 18 "
No. 20 "
No. 22 "
No. 24 "
No. 26 "
No. 28 "
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—18TH MAY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities —

4 per cents, at Rs 95-4 to 96-8, or 1-10 to 1-8 discount and closed firm.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-12, 105-14 and 106.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal Shares at Rs. 1,445, some single shares at Rs 1,447.

National Bank shares were offered at Rs. 103, but no transaction reported for cash.

United Bank of India shares at Rs 100.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Cookson, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Junjeera.
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Rajcote.
Fosbery, Ensign, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Rajcote.
Greig, Captain, 14th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Hilsby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 22.

Fosbery, Ensign, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Cookson, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Weir, Major, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 20th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars.—Cornet H. W. Trevelyan, for 30 days, from the 21st May 1871, in extension of privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th May, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to officers commanding native regiments that G. O. C. No. 529 of 10th June 1869 is in no way affected by clause 11 of G. O. C. No. 1,107 of the 29th November 1869, and that they are not at present authorized to award forfeiture of Good Conduct Pay either as a substantive punishment, or in addition to any other minor punishment.

With reference to G. G. O. No 386 A, dated 10th instant, Major Weir is posted to the Scind District, and will proceed to join.

Major W. Hicks, Staff Corps, has qualified as a Surveyor.

Ensign F. G. T. Welch, 103rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on promotion 15th N. I., is attached to the 21st N. I., Mooltan Battalion, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Major-General H. J. Barr, Staff Corps, Controller Military Accounts on 5th April 1871.

Captain R. J. Crawford, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind, on 13th May 1871.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard :—

Captain L. P. Hall, Brevet-Major, D Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Lambert is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, and attached to the 1st Battalion 2nd Foot from date of being relieved of the medical charge of the C. Battery 18th Brigade R. A.

Staff Assistant Surgeon G. C. Purcell is transferred from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Surat Station Order —Dated 23rd April 1871, placing Major J. A. Geyer, Staff Corps, on general duty, Surat, on being relieved of his active appointment in the 13th N. I.

10th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 4th May 1871, appointing Major C. O. Lord, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain C. D. P. Pasley to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Colonel Grant appointed to the 22nd N. I.

27th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 28th April 1871, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood to perform the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his own.

109th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 29th April 1871, appointing Ensign E. R. Reid to act as Interpreter to the Regiment vice Lieutenant Pelle, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440 of 1865.

3rd Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated 15th March 1871, directing Captain Pim to perform the duties of Paymaster during the absence on leave of Paymaster Lukin.

15th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st May 1871, appointing Major C. Currie, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain W. F. Sandwith, officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Major Wahab, transferred to 14th N. I.

The following arrangements in the 14th N. I. are confirmed :—

Major Preston, officiating Wing Officer, officiated as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer; Captain Greig, officiating Adjutant, officiated as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties from the 1st to the 16th May 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant H. W. Trench to Bombay from 18th May to 18th June 1871, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Q. Paymaster W. Mackie, to Bombay, from 18th May to 18th June 1871, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 13th May 1871.

Captain H. A. D. Negrais, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern District, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

Captain A. H. Roberts, Royal Artillery, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th May 1871.

Ensign H. F. V. Gatskell, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel W. P. S. Smyth, to general duty, Central Districts.

Captain W. C. Drummond, Staff Corps, to attached 30th N. I.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.	,,
	Shellacs & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee	,,	
Overland Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 75 to 90 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 2 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Ellora (s)	Hector	Hongkong, April 28.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, May 10.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
19	Argonaut	Gorandeon	Bourbon, April 19.
	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, May 16.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, May 13.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 20th May.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	.761 in.
Temperature of the Air	84·7 ,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	78·2 ,,
Dew Point	75·9 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·756 ,,
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	4·7 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	90·0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80·3 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of 24 hours	369
	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	1 03
Registered between 1st January and 14th May 1871	2 42
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 21st May...	3 47

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ..... May 27	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... June 3	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee .. May 27	11 A.M.	
China 24	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia ..... June 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c ..... ,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

DESPATCH TO INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Late-st hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Oudh, Nepaul, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kasara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger and Sercor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kutch, Scinde, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	8 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy packets for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 12 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COTTON—May 19th, at Belmont House, Mazagon, the wife of G. Cotton, Broach, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE PENEIA—DE MELLO—May 22nd, at the Chapel of St. Theresa, Girgaum, Mr. Anacleto de Penha, Cus com Clerk at Messrs. King, King & Co., son of the late Mr. Ignacio and Victoria de Penha, of Bombay, to Theresa D'Mello, daughter of Mr. M. F. D'Mello, Government pensioner of Girgaum, by Rev. Jerome Pereira, S. P., and assisted by the Rev. Dom SeBastian Andrew Duarte, uncle of the bridegroom.

DEATH.

GANE—May 21st, at the Adelphi Hotel, Bombay, Henry Brisco, the beloved child of Surgeon H. J. Gane, Civil Surgeon, Surat, aged 3 years 6 months and 21 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CAREY—ONSLOW—May 18th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Horace Carey, Lieutenant 1/6th Royal Regiment, to Amy Frances, second daughter of Sir Mathew Onslow, Bart.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871.

WITHOUT going so far as to join with Mr. Robert Knight and Colonel Strachey in demanding—with a noble disregard of expediency—the immediate abolition of all customs' duties in India, we wish that our Chamber of Commerce would protest against the growth of that appetite for levying petty dues on traffic which makes the landing of either passengers or goods in the port of Bombay an intolerable nuisance. We have no desire to revive the old grievance of Mr. Crawford's town duties. In justice to the Municipal Commissioner it must be owned that, if he takes a good deal of money from us, he at least gives us something in return. Indeed, any one who has been away from Bombay for two or three years cannot but be struck with admiration, on his return, when he sees what great improvements have been accomplished in the city. Even the Public Works Department is doing its work thoroughly well on land in Bombay. Now that the works on the Esplanade are sufficiently advanced to reveal the general design of the new town, any one can see that, with its broad roads, skilfully laid out and bordered with beautiful trees, and its handsome public buildings, the quarter of the city facing Back Bay will in a few years' time rival, in combined grandeur and picturesqueness, a good deal that travellers make long pilgrimages to gaze upon in the famous cities of Europe. Already, the effect is very attractive; and in outward appearance Bombay is even now a city to be fairly proud of. Nor has this result been attained, as is often alleged, solely by means of a most lavish expenditure of public money. Private enterprise, to which we were previously indebted for the Elphinstone Circle, has given us some buildings on the Esplanade which are by no means contemptible, even when placed at the disadvantage of being compared with the Secretariat and the Post Office. Nor should it be forgotten that, in the happier days of speculation, a good many lacs of hard cash were paid over to Government by liberal millionaires, and that the money thus saved from the wreck of their fortunes is now being spent in the adornment of their native city.

Pleasant, however, as the aspect of Bombay may be when we are once on shore, getting on shore is by no means easy or agreeable. Millions of money have been spent in providing additional facilities for the landing of goods and passengers; immense tracts of land have been reclaimed, new bunders built, and old ones enlarged; yet it is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment, while the charges have been greatly increased, there is no better accommodation for a large proportion of the trade of the port than existed ten or fifteen years ago. Small craft can now run alongside the Elphinstone bunders to discharge cargo; but the great ships engaged in our import and export trade are condemned still to lie out at the anchorage a mile or two from the shore. Obviously, there can be no real, substantial improvement in the mode of landing and shipping goods until Bombay has either wet docks with a good draught of water or a deep water pier alongside which vessels of 2,000 tons burthen or upwards can be moored to discharge cargo in any state of the tide. But who amongst us is so sanguine as to believe that the Government will be able to construct docks or piers of this kind in our day? Instead of getting nearer the goal, we are constantly moving further and further away from it.

For our own part, we are unable to resist the suspicion that, by the purchase of the Elphinstone Land property, the Government has fatally compromised itself and lost its power of promoting the true interests of the mercantile community of Bombay. Naturally, the first question a stranger asks, on learning that the Bombay Government has paid two millions for certain land on the harbour foreshore, is, What has the public gained by the transfer? Now, the only possible answer to this question is, that Bombay has gained a serious loss. The wharfage, landing, and other charges on the Elphinstone bunders, now that they belong to Government, are precise'y as high as those levied by the company two years ago. Neither merchants nor simple passengers have, therefore, obtained any advantage from the carrying out of a policy which, it was announced with a flourish, would save the public from the risk of being plundered by a private company enjoying a monopoly of the most valuable ground on the harbour side of the island. On the contrary, while the fees at the Elphinstone bunders have not been reduced, those levied at other piers have been increased. There used to be free bunders in Bombay; now, there is no such thing known. Indeed, but for the determined opposition of the clear sighted Advocate General—whose sensible speeches in the Legislative Council it is really a relief to turn to—and of Mr. Macleod Stewart, Colonel Kennedy, who is just as well fitted to manage the affairs of Bombay harbour as to command a man-of-war or perform the duties of President of the Royal Academy, would have last year carried a bill empowering Government to levy a fine on every inhabitant of this sea-girt isle who dared to ride or walk within fifty yards of the sea. As it is, a new tax has been imposed upon every package of goods landed at any of the piers. A passenger arriving by the mail is told, when he reaches the Apollo Bunder, that he must pay one anna for each trunk and parcel in his luggage—for the benefit of Mr. Crawford, the collector usually tells the astonished traveller, for poor Mr. Crawford is made the scapegoat by the public for the sins of others as well as for his own. The tax in this instance is not a municipal, but a State, impost; and it is levied because the Government declares its existing revenues are insufficient to pay for carrying out intended improvements.

But why are these revenues insufficient? Why cannot Government afford to construct docks or a deep-sea pier without taxing us at every turn and hampering trade with so many annoyances as might, but for the unrivalled natural advantages of Bombay—advantages which no official stupidity can wholly neutralize—drive much of our commerce away to other ports? Plainly because it has already paid away two millions for a property, the income from which does not cover the current expenses. But was it not the duty of the Bombay Government, before purchasing the Elphinstone estate, to see that it could spare the money for such a purpose without leaving itself destitute of means for executing schemes of even greater importance to the welfare of Bombay? Suppose the Elphinstone property had been left in the hands of the shareholders. Then it would have remained available as it now is for the uses of commerce, and Government would have had a fund of two millions in hand to meet the cost of making docks or piers of its own. If the acquisition of the Elphinstone Land had become necessary in order that Government might be able to go on with greater works, the price paid for it would not have been too dear. But, with the Mody Bay site already in its possession, Government had the game in its own hands, and might have laughed at any threat of competition by the company. In these circumstances, therefore, we are sorry to say that the purchase of the Elphinstone estate was a deliberate throwing away of public money. It is bad enough to spend lacs of rupees on a light-house so situated that it may cause some shipwrecks, but is not likely ever to prevent any, or to go on continually extending bunders which can never be of any greater service than they already are to the trade of the port. These are minor blunders; the waste of two millions on what seems to be a useless or even burdensome property is a much more serious affair, for it may prevent us from having either docks or piers worth the name in Bombay for thirty years to come. Nothing can be more humiliating to an Englishman than to contrast what the French have done at Suez, under the patronage of a prince who is his own Public Works Minister, in constructing the magnificent pier alongside which the mail steamers now run to land passengers and cargo at the railway terminus, with the shameful way in which the splendid capabilities of Bombay Harbour have been neglected or misused by our enlightened rulers.

THE "Englishman" understands that Mr. O'Kinealy is to conduct the trials at Patna without the assistance of any barrister, and it can only presume that "the reason why this course has been pursued is that the Government has such a thorough belief in its action in the matter that it can afford to trust the issue to the ordinary procedure of the Court trying the case. It is not unnatural that it should be anxious to avoid even the appearance of too zealous prosecution."

FEARS AS TO THE SAFETY OF THE S. S. COLLINGWOOD.

WE regret to say that fears are being entertained in Bombay regarding the safety of the steamer Collingwood, from Liverpool, which has now been twenty-eight or twenty-nine days out from Suez, without any intelligence of her having been received in Bombay from any quarter. The Collingwood is (we use the present to use because we still hope to see her in our harbour) a vessel of 1,441 tons, and was built at Newcastle-upon-Tyne only last year. She sailed, we believe, with about a dozen passengers on board.

MUSCAT.

THE LATE MAJOR WAY.

MAJOR E. C. Ross, Political Agent at Muscat, reports to Government as follows, under date 12th May, 1871 :—

The previous fortnightly report of occurrences was submitted by Major Way on 28th April. The announcement of that lamented officer's death, which occurred from the discharge of a gun which he had taken up on the morning of the 1st of May, caused deep and universal sorrow in this town. The sad accident not having been witnessed by any person, the circumstances attending it remain unexplained. All classes endeavoured to show the respect and esteem they felt for Major Way. The Government of H. M. Syed Toorkee was represented at the funeral by Syed Said, Governor of Muscat, and a general mourning was ordered in Muscat.

H. H. Syed Toorkee is at Birkeh, and will move towards Sohar about the 13th instant. His Highness had reduced to obedience the district of Wadee Mashel, taking prisoners some refractory Sheikhs.

There are at present only three chiefs of consequence who still refuse to acknowledge Syed Toorkee, namely, Ibrahim bin Kais, at Sohar; Feysal bin Hamood, at Rostak; and Sheikh Saleh, in Ibereh. Of these, Feysal has offered to come in and join Syed Toorkee if his life and property are assured to him.

Syed Toorkee has issued a proclamation strictly prohibiting the import of slaves by sea to any part of his dominions.

The trade of Muscat is at present brisk and improving.

During the last few days the weather has been stormy with rain, thermometer falling to 80 and barometer to 29·70. The town is now healthy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Wide Awake and Chanticleer, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—H. M. S. Magpie, on cruise; Shelomith, to Calcutta. Boats from Zanzibar are daily arriving.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 22ND APRIL.

Her Majesty's turret ship Cerberus arrived in Hobson's Bay on Sunday the 9th April. She is now being dismantled and placed in fighting order.

Parliament will meet on Tuesday next. A good deal of interest is manifested in the coming contest for the Speakership. Captain McMahon and Mr. Duffy are candidates, and it is thought that the former will be elected.

Lieut.-Colonel Sankey has commenced his duties of inspection, with a view to reporting on the Victorian Water Works scheme.

A proposal has been made in Sydney to annex Fiji.

Mr. Baillie, formerly a member of the Victorian Assembly, has been murdered at Fiji. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against his partner, Scott.

Some traces of Leichardt's party are supposed to have been found near Cooper's Creek, where three skeletons have been discovered.

Good progress is being made with the telegraph line to Port Darwin, and there seems to be no doubt that the line will be completed in time to meet the cable from Java.

A contract for a further 60 miles of the North-Eastern Railway has been accepted by the Victorian Government at £314,993.

Three failures have been announced this month in Victoria, the liabilities together amounting to about £75,000.

Business generally is improving.

There is no change to note in exchange, discount or interest.

The New South Wales Assembly has passed the new tariff which much resembles that in force in Victoria. The Bill is however meeting with some opposition in the Council.

The price of wool is firmly maintained.

Native affairs in New Zealand are showing signs of improvement.

Wheat in Adelaide is quiet, little offering. Buyers offer five and six, whilst sellers are asking 5/7 per bushel.

LECTURE BY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LORD NAPIER yesterday evening (Friday, May 19,) delivered a lecture in the Evangelistic Hall on Painting in India. Sir Colley H. Scotland presided, and there was a very large attendance on the occasion, the leading members of the European and native communities being present. There was also a good attendance of ladies. The proceedings of the evening were begun with a short prayer by the Rev. J. Gorton, after which Lord Napier proceeded to deliver his lecture. The language used by the noble lecturer was most eloquent and the subject was very ably treated. After alluding to the position of the art in Europe and to the influence it had exercised on religious and civil life, his Lordship considered what painting has been and is in India. He drew attention to the religious and historical paintings of the Buddhists and to the degradation of the art of painting in India after the time of the Buddhists. The art, he observed, had been practised in a most mechanical spirit. The lecturer touched upon the different forms of painting that had been practised in India, and expressed his conviction that little had been done. He however had hopes that the art would yet be practised with success by the natives of this country. His Lordship then discussed the questions as to how the art was to be introduced into India, and how it was to be practised by the natives of this country. After a few observations as to how the art might be introduced into India, his Lordship dwelt at length on the subjects from which the artist could choose to practise. India, he thought, was not wanting in resources for the art. At the conclusion of the lecture Sir Colley Scotland acknowledged the honour and pleasure Lord Napier had conferred on himself (the chairman) and the meeting by delivering so able and eloquent an address. Sir Colley added that the lecture was fully appreciated. The subject was treated with sparkling eloquence and great ability, and all who had listened to the lecture could not but have experienced the greatest delight. As an essay also the lecture would be found a valuable production. Dr. Jesudasen Pillai thanked Lord Napier for his lecture and for the interest he took in the society, and the Chairman for having presided.—*Madras Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

The Federalists are returning into Paris in great disorder through the gates of Chatillon and Orleans.

The Versailles troops are entering the gates of Saint Cloud.

The ramparts round Montrouge have been abandoned.

LONDON, 20TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 15/16d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £41 10s.

Chartered ,, ,, ... £14.

,, Mercantile ,, ... £23.

Hongkong and Shanghai shares .... £36.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 92⅛.

5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 100.

5½ per cent. ,, ,, ... 107⅛.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—We learn from Kattywar that since the 13th inst. the weather there had been very stormy, and that a native vessel had been wrecked on the shore.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Sunday a native woman was run over by a phaeton in Gilder Street, and seriously hurt. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—All the Banking establishments and some of the mercantile firms were closed yesterday, on account of the Queen's birthday. The Government offices will be closed to-morrow.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo named Appa Bapoojee jumped into Dick's tank on Sunday, but was taken out by a police sepoy who was doing duty there at the time. The sepoy jumped in after him.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a newly born male child was found by the police in the compound of a house on the Jail road. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

KAIRA.—We learn from Kaira that the monsoon was supposed to have set in in the district, the wind being very stormy, and heavy showers of rain falling now and then. It was apprehended that the cultivators would suffer heavy loss, not having prepared the land properly for the monsoon.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The above Company produce to-night, at the Victoria Theatre, the new play, entitled, "Hujumbad and Thuggunnaz," composed for them specially by the well known Parsee dramatic writer, Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Sher Mahomed, a Mussulman lad, aged about four years. On the evidence the jury came to the conclusion that the child's death had been caused by his having fallen from the second storey of a house, whereby his skull was fractured.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I., at the Esplanade, this evening :—

March	Der Rekrut	Gung'l
Aria (Op)	Xacarilla	M rliani
Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Selec. (Op)	Marino Faliero	Don zetti
Valse	Beloved Star	Laurent
Galop	Tritsen Tratsch	Strauss

MR. KAIKHUSHRO NOWROJEE CABRAJEE.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Mitra* states that Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee Cabrajee, the talented editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, has been offered the managership of a newly started Spinning Company, but that it is doubtful whether he will accept it as it is believed he is likely to get a Government situation of higher emolument.

FUNDS FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Messrs. Godrej Mehrban and Co., the well known Persian merchants, who are collecting funds for the famished Persian Parsees, have received news by the mail steamer which arrived here last week, that about forty Persian Parsees with their wives and children have arrived at Bander Abbas. As they have no means of support the above named firm have sent a telegram to Nashir Ruttonsey, an influential man at Bunder Abbas, requesting him either to distribute about Rs. 200 among them or to give them food and clothing out of that sum.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Apollo Bunder on the body of Louis Paibo, carpenter employed at the new dock works at Hog Island. On Sunday afternoon he and several others took a dinghy at Mazagon Bunder for the purpose of going to Hog Island. After they had left the Bander the deceased got up and was going to sit on the gunwale of the dinghy when he suddenly fell into the sea. The tindal of the boat dived in and brought him on board in about ten minutes. But he was quite insensible, and remained in that state till his death, which occurred yesterday morning. The jury came to the conclusion that he had met with his death accidentally.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE STUDENT.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at 2nd Churney Boyd Road on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about seventeen years, and named Shapoorjee Framjee, who was a student in the Elphinstone Institution. On Sunday evening one Bhaoo Luxmon informed deceased's brother that somebody's slippers were lying near a well. The brother went with him to the well and recognised the slippers as those of his brother. The boy when taken out of the well was quite dead. He had on two previous occasions attempted to commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict that he had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

WHOLESALE REDUCTION.—We learn that Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, in obedience to the instructions received from the Supreme Government, intends shortly to dispense with the services of nearly 200 men, employed in the Customs Department of the Bombay Presidency.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—Our correspondent at Mahableshwur writes that the weather is delightful there now and that there are still new arrivals every day. There is a little fog usually in the morning which enables people to take long walks and stay out as long as they like. The season seems just beginning now on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, and all regret that the time is near for their departure to work in the plains. It is reported at Mahableshwur that another bridge on the Poona road has been washed way and some nervous people are wishing themselves safely in Poona for the season. We have no doubt that the safety of travellers will be looked after.—*Deccan Herald*, May 22.

THEATRICALS AT POONA.—The dramatic treat, notified in our issue of the 17th instant, took place in the Assembly Rooms on Friday night the 19th, under most favourable auspices, when a remodelled Amateur Dramatic Club of H. M.'s gallant 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment made its first appearance, under the immediate patronage of Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army, and Major Julian Wakefield, Commanding the Regiment. The pieces performed were the original drama, in two acts, "Our Wife," or the "Rose of Amiens"; succeeded by an interlude, in which a "Sailor's Hornpipe," "Comic Song," and "Clog Dance" were given; followed by the laughable farce, "The Irish Tutor," the whole meeting with a most favourable reception. It is seldom that we have to chronicle a more successful issue than has resulted from the combined efforts of the Club and the excellent style in which the whole affair was managed.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 22nd May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd May, 12-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey 21st May, 5-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pers; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 22nd May, 12-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 89, rainfall 81 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd May, 10-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 29·90, rainfall 2 inches 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd May, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy thermometer 81.

CANNANORE, 22nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-east, thermometer 79, barometer 39·960, rainfall 15 cents.

TELLICHERY, 22nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·786.

INQUEST.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, resumed an enquiry yesterday, at his office, into the circumstances connected with the death of Louisa Dama, who was supposed to have died from beating.

Anti Nicolas, wife of a dealer in salt, stated that the deceased came to her house at about 7 A.M. of Thursday last and said she had quarrelled with her husband, who had kicked her twice on the leg. She did not specify the cause of the quarrel beyond saying that it was about some domestic work. Deceased took her breakfast and left the house saying she was going home at Coorla. She did not appear to be suffering from any ailment. She only complained of a pain in her leg. Witness had heard that on a previous occasion, about ten or twelve days ago, deceased attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well, but she was prevented by the people standing by.

Dr. J. F. Grey, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, found no mark of violence on it. On examining the stomach he found it contained about a pint of fluid deeply tinged with blood, and adhering to its inner surface, which was much inflamed. The small intestines were also inflamed and contained numerous particles like those found in the stomach. On analysis by the officiating Chemical Analyser to Government and by Dr. Grey the particles were found to be arsenious acid, or white arsenic. A portion procured from the intestines was found by Dr. V. R. Vicajee to weigh nearly 6½ grains. This quantity of arsenic was much more than sufficient to cause the death of an adult person. From the hardness and grittiness as well as the size of the particles, Dr. Grey considered it highly improbable that they could have been administered to an adult without being detected. He was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by white arsenic.

The jury found that the deceased's death had been caused by white arsenic which she voluntarily administered to herself.

SUTTEE.

GHAZEEPORE, 14th May.—From time immemorial *sutteeism* had been in vogue in India, till the English laid the foundation of their Empire in the East. They from the commencement of their rule protested against this unnatural custom of the Hindoos. But their endeavours had not been completely successful in putting a stop to the shocking practice until the time of Lord Bentinck, who effected the abolition of the rite of *suttee* throughout the British dominions, which was declared illegal on the 17th December 1829. We do not hear so often of *sutteeism* from any part of India as we do from the N. W. Provinces. Last year we heard of a *suttee* who burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband in the district of Cawnpore. On hearing of the occurrence, the Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Muir, was much displeased, and condemned the proceedings of the police, and other executive officers of the district. On the 2nd instant, a *brunnah* died of a complicated disease near the village of Russerah, some twenty-seven miles from Ghazeepore. His remains were duly burnt according to the Hindoo custom, when his wife was prepared to perform the *suttee* on the funeral pile of her husband, but she was prevented from doing so by her friends and relations, who took her home from the place where the obsequies of her deceased husband were performed. But still the widow persisted in her attempt, saying to her relations that she had nothing to live for, and was resolved to perform the *suttee*. Seeing their persuasions were of no use, the relatives of the widow made every preparation for the ceremony. At midnight of the 2nd instant she proceeded to the field where *suttees* in former times used to burn themselves. There she performed the rite in the presence of her two sons-in-law, a *purohit* (priest) and his sister, and some other men who had come to witness the ceremony. The local police went to the spot to investigate the case, and reported on the 8th instant to the District Superintendent of Police that the woman had committed suicide by burning. The Superintendent reported the matter to the Magistrate, who deputed Mr. D. T. Roberts, Assistant Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police to enquire into and report upon the real facts of the case. As soon as the deputed officers reached the village all the mysteries were brought to light. Mr. Roberts has treated the sister of the *purohit* as Queen's evidence, on her making a true confession, which she has done, with the evidence of half a dozen other witnesses. The depositions of the sister of the *purohit* and other witnesses proved the conduct of the *purohit*, whose confession is itself sufficient for his conviction. The accused are all arrested and are under trial before the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Roberts. The corpse of the *suttee* was brought to her for medical examination. The medical examiner, Dr. Sheppard, principal assistant to the Benares Opium Agent, reported that the cause of death was burning. The conduct of the local police should be thoroughly enquired into and reported to the Government.

Natives as a rule preclude their women from every enjoyment of life, especially after the death of their husbands. In the latter case they suffer considerable distress and uneasiness of mind. Unhappily it is not the lot of many, even in the present improved state of Hindoo society, to re-marry, if she becomes a widow in her youth. The unfortunate Hindoo ladies, especially of the upper classes, such as *Brahmins* and *Khetries*, are bound not to marry again. Let sensible Hindoos decide whose claim is superior to that of the other. The Hindoo women, on the other hand, instead of pining and decaying through grief and remorse, think it better to perform voluntary self-immolation, which is regarded as evincing goodness or excellence of character.

The most important thing relative to the recent *suttee* is not yet known. It is her age at the time of her immolation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of April 1871 :—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
26,656	6,800	Steamer City of Brussels, *a*	Liverpool.

HINDOO WIDOWS.

THE *Indian Mirror* (organ of the Brahmo Somaj) writes:—"The *Bombay Guardian* perhaps is not aware that there is great difference between Hindoo society in Bombay and Bengal. In Bengal a widow's head is not shaved. Far from being reduced to "a menial; or regarded as" an outcast, "her principal duty is to take the most prominent part, next to the Brahmin, in all the religious ceremonies of the Hindoo home. She is allowed greater liberty and authority, especially when she is of an elderly age, than anybody else in the family. Everybody eats and drinks what she touches or cooks, but the food, like that of a Brahmin, is defiled by another's touch. In times of sickness or misfortune, all members of the family look up to her, and expect from her the help which she almost instinctively renders. As a mother, as a sister, as an aunt, she is of the greatest possible use to the household. She is certainly considered unfortunate, but her misfortune gives her the character of sacredness. It is for this reason we maintain that a widowed Hindoo lady, unless she be widowed in very early age, does not, except in exceptional cases, require to be remarried."

THE CABLE TO HONGKONG.

(*Overland China Mail*, April 28.)

HONGKONG will soon be in connection with the main telegraphic system. Mr. Donald Cruickshank, the representative of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, under whose direction the line is being laid, has arrived in Hongkong, and informs us that the steamer with the cable for the connection between Singapore and Hongkong is expected to reach the former place in time to commence laying the line on the 7th May, and that in that case, should no unexpected difficulty arise, communication will be completed within a fortnight from that date. The place of landing is to be Taihowan Bay, in close proximity to the residence of Mr. Sassoon, and from thence the wires will be carried under ground, along the Pokfolum Road, to the offices of the company in town. The Government and private land occupiers have accorded free permission for the passage of the wire through their respective territories. A solid stone building, 28 feet by 16, has been erected on the landing site; Mr. Alston, the gentleman who has been nominated to the post of resident superintendent of the company, has reached the colony in company with Mr. Cruickshank; and so there is every probability that, before the end of next month, we may have an opportunity of wishing to the "old folks at home" many happy returns of anniversaries which we shall enjoy hours in advance of them. Hongkong will then seem less distant from the places unto which our hearts are turning ever, and we shall begin to appreciate the intense spirit of eager activity which telegrams seem to generate in the more bustling and crowded of the world's business centres.

AUSTRALIAN CLIPPINGS.

(*Melbourne Argus*, April 22.)

ON the 2nd April the census of the population of Victoria was taken, and the papers collected by the enumerators are now in the hands of the Registrar General, who will issue his report in due course. The last census of the colony was taken in the year 1861, when the population numbered 540,322.

H. M. corvette Blanche, after remaining in port for nearly a month, sailed on the 1st inst. for Sydney. The Russian gunboat Haydamack has also left for New Zealand, en route for Amoor. During her stay in port her commander, Captain Koltovskoy, and the other officers, were entertained by the mayor of Melbourne at lunch in the new Town-hall. Our foreign visitors also made trips to the Ballarat mines and other places.

Mr. C. E. Horsley, the composer of the oratorios of "David," "Joseph," "Gideon," &c., having decided upon returning to England, it has been proposed to give a grand vocal and orchestral entertainment for his benefit, in the Town-hall, on the 13th of May. During the term—something over nine years—that Mr. Horsley has been here, he has occupied a foremost position in all things locally connected with the art of music, and his approaching departure is consequent, it appears, upon the popularity which some of his earlier compositions are now achieving in the old country under the sympathetic interpretation of Mr. Sims Reeves.

Preparations are now being made for repairing the outlet works of the Malmsbury Reservoir, which gave way some months ago, and a shaft is being sunk at the point of the embankment over the tunnel where the most serious subsidence took place. The exact nature of the work to be done to render the embankment free from danger during the approaching winter will of course have to be determined by the injuries which the works are found to have sustained. The question as to whether the lengths of broken piping penetrating the puddle wall should be taken out and replaced by one pipe of cast-iron, or what other steps should be adopted to insure the permanent security of the works, will be left to Lieutenant-Colonel Sankey to report upon.

Nothing more has been heard here respecting the filibustering expedition which it was rumoured was being organised in America for an attack on Melbourne and other Australian ports, and the report is generally regarded as an idle invention. With regard to the contemplated application to the Home Government for a man-of-war to be stationed at or near King George's Sound, for the protection of the mail steamers, the Ministry, being of opinion that the filibustering expedition, if it started at all, would start in February, consider that it will be now sufficient to place Mr. Verdon in possession of the views entertained by the Victorian Government, leaving him to communicate with the Imperial authorities. The Government of South Australia have suggested that a combined application on the subject should be made by all the Australian Governments.

It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Russian authorities have it in contemplation to organise an expedition to New Guinea, with the view of landing a party on that quarter of the globe for the purposes of scientific research and exploration. It has been suggested by a correspondent of this journal that this is but an indirect method of establishing a footing in that territory preliminary to ultimate annexation to the present vast possessions of the Russian empire, and he remarks that with New Guinea once a Russian possession, it would fare ill with Australia in the event of any unforeseen complications arising between the mother country and that Power at any future time. In order to counteract the plans of Russia, it has been proposed that the Victorian Government should organise and despatch an expedition to treat with the natives of New Guinea for certain portions of their territory, for the purposes of settlement.

H.M.S. Pharos, under the command of Navigating Lieutenant H. J. Stanley, R.N., has lately returned to Melbourne from a surveying cruise. She has been engaged surveying the Ninety Mile Beach and eastward to the eastern boundary of the colony, a work which is progressing rapidly and steadily—in much so that the Admiralty surveyor expects to complete this portion of the coast before the winter season commences. It has been satisfactory to learn that Admiral G. H. Richards, the hydrographer to the Admiralty, intends publishing charts of the whole coast of the colony, on a scale of half an inch to a nautical mile. This will be a great boon to the nautical shipping interest. The Admiralty survey party is to be increased by the addition of a navigating sub-lieutenant, who will come out to the colony in H.M.S.S. Megaera, which vessel is expected with relief crews for H.M.S. Blanche and H.M.S. Rosario.

Following in the steps of the Acclimatisation Society the Melbourne Anglers' Protective Society has ventured on an experiment in the introduction into the colony of English fish. The English perch, it will be remembered, has been successfully propagated in Tasmania, and Mr. Morton Allport, the other day, sent over five dozen to the Anglers' Society. The fish, which were of good size, being mostly five or six inches in length, reached Melbourne in good condition, and were at once disposed of. About three-fourths of them were placed in the Yarra at Heidelberg, and the remainder in a natural lagoon within the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Hawthorn. The lagoon, it is intended, shall serve as a breeding pond, from which the perch, as they increase, may be taken and placed in the Yarra or other streams. The society has since received from Tasmania another lot of perch.

Captain A. E. B. Brown, of the ship Isabella Brown, has forwarded from Saigon, the French settlement in Cochin China, a complaint of injustice on the part of the French authorities. He states that he verbally agreed with a M. Berthelier, an auctioneer and broker, in the presence of two witnesses, that he should try to sell 300 tons of coals at 40*dol.* per ton, the conditions being that if he succeeded he was to be paid four per cent.; if the contrary, he was to receive no commission whatever. The agent did not succeed in selling the coals, but he nevertheless demanded payment, and brought Captain Brown before the Tribunal of Justice. Captain Brown, of course, objected to pay, and his complaint is that the President of the Tribunal, M. Lafitte, would not hear his case, but gave summary judgment against him for the amount claimed, some 56*dol.* Captain Brown resolved to publish his wrongs as a warning to other ship-masters who may visit that port.

A series of very destructive bush fires occurred on the 28th March at Mount Gambier, near the boundary line between this colony and South Australia. One of the worst of these was that which commenced in the forest beyond Compton. Shortly after midday the fire, which was several miles wide, invaded the Benaira estate, and immediately after several of the farms. All the efforts of the men collected to oppose its progress were unavailing; it entered the farms of Mr. Paltridge, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Walsgott, and Mr. M. Morrison, destroying an immense quantity of fencing and grass. So many of the telegraph poles on the line of the fire were burnt down, that communication between Mount Gambier and Adelaide was stopped for the greater part of two days. While this fire was doing this work in one locality, another gigantic one was observable directly northwards from Mount Gambier, which ranged a large extent of country. The most lamentable fire of all, however, occurred in the Hundred of Caroline. Commencing at a point of few miles northwards of the farms in that hundred, it speedily swept down in such volume as defied all efforts to resist it. Three-fourths of the hundred were swept; the most fortunate of the settlers doing nothing more than saving their dwellinghouses. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and it is feared that a large number of families are utterly ruined.

A terrible tale of hunger, suffering, and exhaustion has come from the Lower Lachlan. A young man named William Roberts, of 25 years of age, and a recent arrival in Melbourne from England, left that city for the interior, in the hope of obtaining employment at his trade as a carpenter. While looking for work on the Lachlan he got lost in a dense mallee scrub, from which it seemed impossible that he could ever escape. Day after day, while the light lasted, he plodded painfully onwards, but no sign of road, fence, or human habitation could he meet with, and as each night as it passed found him weaker and weaker from exhaustion and want of food, the conviction grew upon him that his doom had been sealed, and that in another day or two at the most he would have to sink down and perish slowly of starvation in the inhospitable scrub. One day he contrived to catch a quail, which he was obliged to devour raw; and another day, upon an old cattle camp, he came across a number of mushrooms; but, with these exceptions no food of any kind ever passed his lips. On the eleventh day, when all hope of escape had almost deserted him, he came in sight of Gorman's-hill Station West, belonging to Messrs. Wood and Walsh, and with his clothes all torn to ribbons in his wanderings through the scrub, his boots nearly worn from his feet, his features pinched in by famine, his frame reduced to a skeleton, and his eyes sunk deeply into his head, he tottered like a spectre to the door, and earnestly begged for food. Here every care and attention that his state required was hospitably bestowed upon him. He was at once placed in bed, and cautiously supplied with such food as it was safe to give to him, but he had become so weak, and was so terribly reduced, that 10 days elapsed before he sufficiently recovered to be able to get about again. From the place where he first left the road to the Gorman's-hill station is but 24 miles, though it took him 11 days to travel the distance.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES.

(*Melbourne Argus*, April 22.)

WORK at the batteries still goes on, but only for the purpose of keeping things in order, and it is probable that a portion of the convict labour now employed in this direction will be permanently devoted to it. In this way our local artillery force will be concentrated upon the actual management of the guns and stores. We have been advised by our agent-general in London that he is only delaying till high prices have abated to send us the war material ordered when hostilities commenced, and that he has decided to wait awhile rather than purchase for us any rifles save the best Martini-Henry.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CERBERUS.

The appearance of the long-expected Cerberus monitor in the waters of Hobson's Bay nearly a fortnight earlier than her gallant commander Captain Panter expected is not only the chief item of news under the head of defences, but has formed the leading event of the month. Within an hour of her anchoring she was beset by hundreds—if not thousands—of visitors, who have since continued to stream in upon every opportunity, peering into every corner, and striving with all their intellectual might to understand her construction and the working of her guns and turrets. It should not be omitted that among the very first visitors who hurried on board the Cerberus to congratulate Captain Panter was Captain Koltovskoy, commanding the Russian man-of-war Haydamack, then lying in our port. . . . .

How the Cerberus met with a gale in the Bay of Biscay, and rolled over 40 degrees both ways, for her bilge-piece came out of the water, and her indicating pendulums which were set for a maximum of 35 degrees thumped uselessly backwards and forwards—how considering that she carried over 2,000 tons above her water line, and only 1,800 below, she was expected every minute to turn over—and how all that Captain Panter could do was to sit on some place to which he could hold, smoke a pipe, and wonder how it would all turn out—has all been told in previously-published accounts, as well as how her gallant commander and his officers (whom he has highly complimented) got through all their difficulties; and after touching at Gibraltar and Malta, passed through the Suez Canal, and reached Aden and Point de Galle. The rest of the voyage shall be described in Captain Panter's own words:—"After cleaning her bottom and taking in 325 tons of coal, I sailed again on the 4th of February for Batavia, I experienced very fine weather all the way, and arrived there on the 17th, and after cleaning the boilers and engines and taking in 305 tons of coal, I sailed on the 25th for Australia. Soon after leaving the Straits of Sunda I got into very rough weather, and for three days I was close to a hurricane. I had to run down the south-west side of it to avoid the centre, which would have been fatal to the ship, and consequently I had to go some distance out of my way; and when I got down to the western coast I had strong head winds for three days. I tried to work her down under sail, but I never succeeded in getting more than a knot and a half out of her, so I was obliged to go into Fremantle and get enough coal to take me to the Sound, where I arrived on the 22nd of March, and after cleaning the ship's bottom and coaling I sailed again on the 30th, and with the exception of the first two days, I have had fine weather all the way." It only remains to say that when the Cerberus came inside Port Phillip Heads she was got under full pressure of steam, and came to her anchorage at the rate of nine knots per hour. The following, Captain Panter states, were the principal causes of his anxiety during the whole voyage:—"First, my never having had a trial, and therefore not knowing what stability the ship had; also, the general idea amongst the officers, both at the Admiralty and Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth dockyards, that she was not fit for a sea-going ship, and further, the bad steering qualities of the ship, as when it was blowing I seldom got her to steer within three or four points of her course each way, and consequently at times she would get into the trough of the sea, which made it very dangerous, as I have had nearly the whole way upwards of 2,000 tons of weight above my water line, and only 1,800 tons below it. 2nd. Her sails being almost useless to her, I had always to trust to my engines, and at times I have had to carry 154 tons of coal on my upper deck, which made her roll very heavily."

The entire cost of the Cerberus may be stated at £150,000, of which the home Government contributed £100,000, allowing £6,000 more for services performed by H.M.C.S. Victoria during the New Zealand war.

Since his arrival the Treasurer of Victoria has, on behalf of the Government, written to Captain Panter. After mentioning that Captain Panter was, in accordance with a previous agreement entered into before he left for England, entitled to draw double pay up to the point of arrival, the letter proceeds as follows:—

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you the unqualified satisfaction of the Government with the manner in which, under special and difficult circumstances, you have performed the responsible duty entrusted to you. The duty of safely navigating to these waters a vessel so peculiarly constructed as the Cerberus was one which imposed no ordinary tax upon the energy and skill of her commander; therefore, upon the satisfactory termination of your voyage, the Government is desirous you should be informed of the high sense which it entertains of the forethought, resource, and judgment displayed by you on the occasion in question; and the successful accomplishment of your task without any accident whatever is, under Providence, attributable, I believe, principally to your ability and zeal.

"You will now be good enough to proceed immediately with the alterations necessary to fit the vessel for the service for which she is designed.

"In conclusion, while again congratulating you upon your safe return to Melbourne, I beg to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council, in consideration of your services, has been pleased to appoint you captain and senior naval officer in the Victorian service, under the provisions of the Discipline Act 1870; and your commission will be handed to you as soon as prepared.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"J. G. FRANCIS, Treasurer."

Accordingly the vessel has since been taken to the Breakwater pier at Williamstown, and the dismantling her of her top hamper is going on rapidly.

A MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

(*Melbourne Argus*, April 22.)

SUICIDES seldom come singly, but during the last week or two a perfect mania for self-destruction seems to have arisen. The first case that occurred was that of Mrs. Bamford, wife of Mr. Bamford, dentist, of Melbourne, who placed herself on the railway line at Footscray one night just as a goods train was coming up, and had her head severed from her body; but in this instance the poor woman had been insane for some years, and had only just managed to escape from her husband's house, where she had been living under partial restraint. In the other cases the causes of suicide were apparently drink, love, and disappointment. Charles Rigg, who was employed as a clerk at Messrs Briscoe and Co.'s ironmongery establishment, and had been drinking, took a dose of laudanum at the Globe Hotel, Swanston-street; and a horse-dealer, named James M'Intyre, who had for some time been given up to habitual drinking, deliberately hanged himself at Lovelock's horse bazaar, by tying a handkerchief round his neck and suspending himself from the hoop of a waggon. A man named Craig, living at Fitzroy, imagining that some woman with whom he had been living was about to desert him for some one else, took strychnine, and died in about an hour afterwards. He had previously written a letter explaining what he was about to do and his reason for doing it. The last case on the list is that of a person named John Richardson Ellis, who, according to his own account of himself, was well connected at home. He had been living with a public singer named Annie Bramley, upon whose earnings he had subsisted, but she had recently gone away from him. He killed himself by cutting his arm with a knife, for although he was taken to the hospital and attended to, the wound mortified, and resulted in death on the third day. The following letter was left by the deceased:—"I hope you will not expose the name of the woman that has driven me to this, but for God's sake telegraph to her the moment it is discovered—she may yet have sufficient respect for me to follow me to my last long home. I have only one thing to accuse myself of, that is, I have allowed her to support me. The world may judge harshly of it, but it has not been my fault. I have tried to get anything. Twice I have volunteered for the New Zealand expedition. I have tried to enter the detective force, and advertised and applied, but in vain. I arrived out here by the Queen of the South in 18 7. Have served as a midshipman, and as a lieutenant in H.M. 1st Regiment R.E.M. militia. Am a nephew of General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, and am also related to General Sir G. Wallace Sligh, 9th Lancers, and General J. S. Richardson. My father was a dragoon in the 13th Dragoons, and my poor brother died a captain of the 50th in 1861. Judge not harshly of me. I am not afraid to face the world; but God only knows how I have loved the woman. The blow has been a cruel one.—JOHN RICHARDSON ELLIS." Added afterwards—"Please send my letters, &c., to Lady Van Straubenzee, care of General Sir C. V. Straubenzee, K.C.B., 39th Regiment, Cox and Co., 9 Craig's-court, Army agents, London."

NEW ZEALAND.

(*Melbourne Argus*, Apr. 22.)

THE native difficulty remains unsettled, although, under the conciliatory policy adopted by the present Government, the dangerous symptoms of an immediate rupture—which seemed imminent a few months back—are gradually decreasing. Many experienced judges of native character express dissatisfaction at this policy, and prognosticate that the Government will yet regret that they did not take a bolder line of conduct in dealing with the natives; but apparently the action of the Ministry meets with the approval of the majority of the white population, and no doubt, so long as it is the means of preventing a renewal of the recent harassing hostilities, it will continue to do so. The men concerned in the murder of Mr. Todd, a Government surveyor, at Pirongiar some months ago, have not yet been given up, and the Government apparently have not insisted very strongly on this act of justice being done. It, however, they steadily but quietly persist in their demand, there is little doubt that the native king will abandon his resolution not to surrender the murderers, more especially as it is reported he is beginning to feel alarmed at the disaffection among the tribes, which, until recently, acted in concert with him. Several tribes in both Auckland and Taranaki have lately "joined the Queen," and their example is quoted by some doubtful tribes as a reason why they should not support Rewi and Tapihana (emissaries of the king, but not now so much in his confidence as formerly), but should join the Queen also. At a recent meeting at Waikato, a young chief named Haurana went so far as to suggest that Tapihana, who was lately prowling about Pirongia, where Mr. Todd was killed, and whose followers are supposed to have performed the murder, should be shot at once. This advice was not followed, but it is a significant fact that Tawhaio, the King, has offered to degrade Tapihana to slavery. Other intelligence that has been received is not of so satisfactory a character, and would seem to indicate great want of firmness on the part of the Government. It is said that Mr. Parris, the native commissioner, and Major Stapp have been to a native gathering at Matatawa, for the express purpose of meeting Tito Kowaru, and having a friendly conversation with him. A number of other Europeans went with him, including some women, and we read that "some of the Europeans (including the women) shook hands with 'the man who two years ago was ravaging their country, killing and cooking their friends and acquaintances, and is at this moment an outlaw, with a price of £1,000 on his head.'" When a policy of conciliation is stretched to such limits as this implies, it is not surprising to hear that the mail between Tauranga and the Thames was finally stopped in consequence of a message from the King to Te Hira, the chief who had been with difficulty coaxed to let it pass in the guise of a private parcel. It is of more than local importance that this mail should be kept open, because it serves to connect Auckland with the line of telegraph between Tauranga and the Bluff, and thus brings the southern portion of the colony within 16 hours of that city. The expedition headed by the friendly chief Rapata has returned from its fruitless search after Te Kooti. The only trustworthy information that could be obtained respecting the movements of this ubiquitous insurgent was that he was at or near Pa Puni. The expedition made their way there after encountering great hardships, but had to return for supplies without accomplishing any good, beyond the capture of a few natives belonging to the Uriwera tribe, which was lately in rebellion. It is rumoured that Te Kooti lately came in collision with Tawhaio's followers, and suffered some loss, but this requires confirmation.

FIJI.

(*Melbourne Argus*, April 22.)

THE news from Fiji this month contains the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Baillie, late of the firm of Baillie and Butters, stock and share brokers, Melbourne, and formerly member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly for Castlemaine, was found murdered in his bed on the morning of the 13th March last. Mr. Baillie and his partner, Mr. Scott, occupied a hut together, and Mrs. Baillie and her daughter occupied another a few yards away. Mrs. Baillie states that she heard no noise during the night, but in the morning she did not observe, as usual, the smoke from the chimney of the house occupied by her husband and his partner, and proceeded to ascertain the cause. On entering she observed Mr. Baillie apparently asleep, but on going nearer was horrified to find his head smashed in, apparently with a tomahawk. She gave the alarm to the nearest neighbours, who quickly repaired to the scene of the tragedy. The partner Scott was nowhere to be found, and suspicion, of course, immediately pointed to him as the murderer. An inquest was shortly afterwards held, when a verdict was returned that the deceased was wilfully murdered by his partner, Scott. Scott was formerly a joiner in Collingwood, and had been on intimate terms with Mr. Baillie for a number of years whilst both resided in Victoria. Great efforts were being made to capture the accused, who made off during the night of the murder, taking a quantity of property with him. He was known to be of a rather moody disposition, and liable to brood over even an imaginary slight or fancied wrong. Private letters state that a strict search is being made for him, and when captured he will be forwarded by the first war steamer to Sydney for trial.

A recently prepared report of the exports and imports of the Fiji Islands, from September, 1869, to September, 1870, compiled in the office of Dr. Brower, the American consul, shows that the imports for that period amounted to 72,000*l.* and the exports to 102,000*l.* Sea Island cotton figures in the exports to the amount of 457,500 dols. The aggregate tonnage of vessels which entered the group for the year was 29,566 tons.

A public meeting was held in Sydney on the 13th inst., to consider the present relations of Fiji with the Australian colonies. The following resolutions were adopted:—"First. That the Fiji Islands have, within the last few years, become a peculiarly interesting field for commercial speculation, as well as for agricultural settlement, to the Australian colonies generally, but especially to the city of Sydney, as the head quarters of the trade. The white population, which consists almost exclusively of British subjects, including a small number of Germans and Americans, being now rapidly increasing, and already numbers upwards of 3,000 souls, while the native population is variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand. Secondly. That the political condition and prospects of these islands are at present exceedingly unsatisfactory, and a source of much anxiety to the well-wishers and promoters of Christian civilisation in the Pacific Ocean, there being no provision for the administration of justice either among the white population or between them and the native chiefs; while Her Majesty's Government have positively declined to proclaim the Fijian Islands a British colony, notwithstanding the earnest desire of their principal inhabitants, and consequently they are liable at any moment, especially in the event of any disturbance or civil war among the natives, or among the natives and themselves, to be annexed by any other maritime power other than Great Britain—a consummation which it is believed would be detrimental in a very high degree to British interests throughout the Pacific Ocean, and especially to these colonies. That under such circumstances it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the native inhabitants of Fiji, as well as the European settlers, and the people of this and the other Australian colonies, would be promoted if the Government of New South Wales were to obtain from the Imperial Government permission to take possession, in the name of Great Britain, of the Fiji Islands, or such portions of them as the native authorities would willingly cede to the Government of this colony (acting, if possible, in conjunction with the other colonies of the Australian group) undertaking, in the event of such sanction being obtained, to bear the Imperial Government harmless in respect to all expenses incurred in connexion with the civil establishment of a British protectorate in Fiji, administered by officers appointed by the Government of this colony, conjointly, if thought desirable, with such other colonies of the Australian group as were willing to take the responsibility and bear a share of the expense. That the following gentlemen—Dr. Lang, the mover, Messrs. G. R. Dibbs, Burns, R. Campbell, Alderman Woods, and the mover, be a committee to draw up a petition to his Excellency the Governor and both Houses of Parliament, embodying the foregoing resolutions, to be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting."

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The annual grand Festival of English Freemasons was held last night at the Freemasons' Hall. In the absence of the Grand Master, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, the throne was occupied by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon. The Earl of Carnarvon announced that it had pleased the Grand Master to re-appoint him Deputy Grand Master, and he invested the following brethren as grand officers for the year:—Lord Lindsay, grand senior warden; Colonel Whitwell, M.P. (Kendal), grand junior warden; the Revs. Walter F. Short and John Brownrigg, grand chaplains; Mr. Samuel Tomkins, grand treasurer; Æ. J. M'Intyre, grand registrar; Mr. John Hervey, grand secretary; Ernest Wendt, grand secretary for German correspondence; Mr. J. Van Norden Barnes, and Mr. J. E. Saunders, senior grand deacons; Mr. J. M. Wilke and Mr. Raynham W. Stewart, junior grand deacons; Mr. F. P. Cockerell, grand superintendent of works; Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter), grand director of ceremonies; Mr. W. H. Tyrman, assistant ditto; Dr. J. Daniel Moore, grand sword-bearer; Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, grand organist; Mr. John Coutts, grand pursuivant; Mr. John Boyd, assistant ditto; and Mr. C. B. Payne, grand tyler.—*Standard*, April 21.

THE JUTE PORT OF SCOTLAND.

"THE WANDERER" writes to the *Englishman* from Dundee on the 20th April:—

Of all the towns of Scotland that I have yet seen, Dundee has made the greatest progress during the last ten years. Numbers of new streets and new houses have been built, and its great suburb, Broughty Ferry, which I remember a small conglomeration of fishing hamlets, is now a handsome town. All this is chiefly owing to the vast increase in the jute trade, an article which now used in a great many fabrics. Mr. Alexander J. Warden, in his work on the linen trade, says of jute:—"The various descriptions of jute goods now manufactured are legion,—sackings, baggings, hessians, hop pocketing, Osnaburgs, ducks, carpeting, &c., &c. In addition to the fabrics composed wholly of jute, many sorts of unions are made. Flax and tow yarns, and cotton and woollen yarns, are incorporated with jute in many ways, and in this manner an endless varity of fabrics are formed. Every effort is made to suit the taste and the requirements of people in all lands, and the present extent of the jute trade testifies to the success of these efforts. What it may become hereafter it is impossible to foretell; but, judging from the progress made since its introduction little more than thirty years ago, it is not too much to suppose that it will have a glorious future." This was written by Mr. Warden in 1864, and the vast increase of the trade since that period has fully borne out his supposition. The number of vessels laden with jute now arriving from Calcutta is so great that the present harbour accommodation is not sufficient to meet the demand upon it. I give the following extract from the *Dundee Advertiser*, which will show the great increase of the trade and the pressure for space on the docks of Dundee:—

"A magnificent—and for the future prospects of the port of Dundee most gratifying—spectacle was witnessed yesterday on the Tay in the arrival at one tide of four East Indiamen—all of them above 1,000 tons register—laden with jute. We mentioned yesterday morning that eight jute ships were on the coast, and during the day four of them arrived in the roadstead. These four are the Knighton, of Leith, 1,048 tons register, with 7,400 bales of jute; the Kate Kelloch, of Liverpool, 1,175 tons register, with 8,775 bales of jute and 500 bales of jute cuttings; the Trowbridge, of Liverpool, 1,393 tons register, with 9,500 bales of jute; and the Lord Strathnairn, of Liverpool, 1,257 tons register, with 9,400 bales of jute. These four ships register a total of 4,883 tons, and their united cargoes amount to no less than 35,075 bales of jute—being the largest quantity ever imported into Dundee on one day. Only three of these four vessels got discharging berths in Camperdown Dock—the Lord Strathnairn having to be moored alongside the Kate Kelloch; besides which a barque that arrived the same tide from Leghorn with a cargo of bones could not get a quay berth, and had to be moored alongside the Trowbridge. There are thus two vessels in Camperdown Dock already which have not quay berths; and four more ships may be expected every tide, the block which we have predicted for some time past as likely to take place has therefore begun, and will in all probability be severely felt within the next few days; for, as we stated yesterday, in addition to the ships on the coast, eight more are now due, and the whole of these may arrive within a few days. It is not at all improbable that within the next fortnight we may have twelve of these large Indiamen in port, in addition to the four that arrived yesterday, and in that case we should like very much to know what the Harbour Trustees intend to do with them? It seems to us that not a day should be lost by the Harbour Trustees in considering the best means of meeting this unparalleled demand on the accommodation of the harbour."

Among the other improvements of Dundee I must mention the project of the North British Railway Company, of building a bridge across the Tay at a point a little above the Magdalin yard, to abut on the shore of Fife at a point a little above Newport. The work will be gigantic in its proportions, as the distance is more than two miles, and there must be sufficient elevation to permit the passage of vessels; but to our modern engineers there is nothing impossible, if the necessary funds are supplied. In the present case all the money required has been subscribed, and the work has been commenced; its completion, therefore, is only a question of time.

SOCIETY IN PONDICHERRY.

(*Graphic*, April 29.)

PONDICHERRY, so named from *pont déchiré*, is situated eighty-eight miles south of Madras. The neatness of the little Paris of the East, the sociality and good humour of the inhabitants, the shrewdness of the merchants, the literary talent to be found in that chequered society, the sounds of sweet music causing you while passing through the streets to fancy yourself in sunny Italy; the pleasing soirées, enlivened by milk-punch, chatting ladies, and billiards; the evening cheroot by the beach in the jovial circle composed of five or six nationalities—all tend to impress one with a very favourable idea of the social condition of the French in India.

Pondicherry is almost unknown to the people of England; but at the beginning of February last, when Prince Bismarck was settling the German Conditions of Peace, the extension of the naval and colonial power of Prussia was much talked of, and it was rumoured that Pondicherry was about to be taken from the French. Upon this the tiny Paris of India seemed to rise in importance, comments were made on the probability of the Emperor William's accession to the list of Indian rulers, or on the chance of a bargain being made with the Czar to exchange the French settlements in India for some territory in the Baltic! But Pondicherry was not yet to be ceded, so we still have the opportunity—which might be a boon to France in these troublous times—of endeavouring to strengthen our Indian position by buying it.

The society of Pondicherry may be divided into two classes; the merchants and all the Government functionaries forming the one, and the general shopkeepers and tradesmen the other. Vermillion and white, with a dash of yellow ochre, is the tint for the complexion of the first class, and vandyke brown, with a little burnt sienna, the tint for the "shadowed livery" of the second.

In Pondicherry every servant sent out by the French Government is admitted into the first-class society; the fact of having received a Government commission ranking him at once in the list. This easy mode of becoming a gentleman is productive of powerful effects on the general social tone; the baker, druggist or apothecary imagining himself a physician-general in Pondicherry, and the French sabotiers transporting himself like another Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*. The gentlemen of Pondicherry (in the strict sense of the word) are all that could be wished by the most fastidious Chesterfield.

Les dames on sait mon respect en tous lieux;
Et si je rends hommage aux brillants de leurs yeux,
De leur esprit aussi j'honore les lumières.

The genuine Pondicherry lady (by which we mean one born and bred in the colony) is worthy of the above homage of Molière in his "Femmes Savantes." She is of a more quiet disposition and of a more pale complexion than the lively creature born in France.

Grace, languor, and tenderness are among her chief characteristics; and when she plays the part of the wife, we believe she is one of the most economical that can be found in the world. She is musical, and well read in the literature of her country. From the nature of the climate, to gain knowledge "in doors" forms a pleasure in her monotonous existence.

The principal houses in Pondicherry during the week give evening entertainments, to which the stranger is always welcome. On these occasions nights the character of the society may be distinctly observed. The amusements of the evening generally consist in conversation, playing cards, and drinking milk-punch, beer, or coffee; music, also, as a matter of course, delights the visitors; and the Pondicherry lady, young or middle-aged, has never "left her music at home!" A sentimental traveller once remarked, "This is the beauty of a party at Pondicherry; something for every one's taste; pretty women for the gallant to talk with and admire; billiards, whist, and milk punch for the unsocial and disciples of Rousseau." Let us, while all are seemingly happy at such a party, direct our attention to the Governor. Dressed in a plain unassuming style—a blue coat with brass buttons, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour—his person of the middle height, with a countenance betraying a thorough acquaintance with the rough voyage of life—such was a former sailor Governor of Pondicherry. It is a more brilliant social gathering than usual. The lady of the house is at the piano; and many loungers are around her, admiring the execution of the best musician in Pondicherry. The Governor is at her side, turning over the pages of the music-book, while the fair hostess sings one of her most touching melodies. Rising from the piano the fair songstress is led by the Governor to a couch, which, however, she soon quits, and walks down the long room with an air expressive of pleasure at having given pleasure. She talks affably with each visitor, and is particularly attentive to the English strangers present, who will not soon forget the pleasant evening they have enjoyed in this Paris of the East.

It is the custom at Pondicherry to call on the ladies in the evening instead of the morning, as with us. This custom cannot be too highly praised. Among the English in India to how many military and civil "at homes" in the remark of Boileau, the French satirist, every day applicable:—"I choose my time when I pay a visit; you only get rid of yours when you do so!" But on Sunday mornings, if we mistake not, the ladies of Pondicherry are "at home" to visitors; in the evenings of this holy day there are no regular receptions. The inhabitants, for the most part, meet at each other's houses, and have a quiet game of whist, which, with billiards, is the favourite game of the French in India. An occasional picnic, held in some pleasant suburban retreat, also does much to enliven society here. Dancing, of course, forms a leading diversion of the French at Pondicherry. All agree with Molière's *maître à danser*, that dancing is a science which cannot but bring the highest honour on its professors: and we all know that there is none of that gravity about a French ball-room which we find in an English one. Dupleix, or our own Clive, at a ball in the last century, beyond a doubt thoroughly enjoyed a dance. The former, who was once nearly subverting our power in India while Governor of Chandernagore, encouraged the art to the utmost; in his younger days he used to be seen dancing in various quarters of the town, even lending a hand with the fiddle; and Clive, after conquering a splendid dominion for us, was in Paris (1761) learning dancing "to please the French ladies!"

The French sepoys number about two hundred, and their drill is performed strictly *à la militaire*. The band is composed of drums and French horns, the musicians, as with our native army, being East Indians. At an "inspection extraordinary," the troops fall in at beat of drum. The commandant on the occasion, a numerous old French major of some thirty years standing, headed the men with the air of a Soult or a Ney. In the distance might be observed a corporal testing the military qualities of a recruit—drilling him in French, and swearing at him in Malabar!

The Governor of the French settlements in India (upwards of last sixty years of this century; and when I think of what has already been accomplished, I cannot help looking forward with increased wonder and hopefulness as to what must be reserved for engineers to accomplish in the future, and it would almost make one wish to come back for a day one hundred years hence, if it were possible, to see what new achievements had been made. (Applause.) I congratulate you, gentlemen, on what you have done for yourselves. With your own right hand you have won the victory. You have had nothing from the Government, nothing from endowments, nothing from any one but yourselves. Some of you have earned honourable wealth, others honourable competence. You are bound to each other by this great institution to develop still further the spirit by which you have been animated and to carry still higher the torch of fame which has been handed to you by your predecessors; and I take upon myself to predict that, great as have been the achievements of your predecessors, they will be as nothing to what is reserved for you in not a remote future. I beg to propose the toast of "The Institution of Civil Engineers," coupling with it the name of Mr. Vignoles, the president.

BANQUET OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

ON Saturday evening, April 22, the annual dinner of the members and associates of the Institution of Civil Engineers took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, the President, Mr. Charles B. Vignoles, F.R.S., occupying the chair.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave "The Army and Navy," coupled with the names of General Tremenheere and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.

Mr. Goschen, on rising, said—In returning thanks for the navy in the presence of so many members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, my mind naturally recurs to the great and incomparable benefits that have accrued to the navy from the inventive genius of civil engineers. I think you have your reward. The country admires your genius, it appreciates your efforts, it approves your suggestions, and it abuses the ministers who endeavour to carry them out. I will not try to mention the inventions which have been due to civil engineers, but there can be no doubt that you have strengthened the forces of the country. It is only by union with you that the Government can make proper progress; we have to lay our heads together to see if we can meet impossible combinations. You have to produce ships which shall be as swift as a bird, and yet have a hide as thick as that of a rhinoceros. You have to make a ship as strong as iron, and yet as buoyant as anything in nature. These are the problems you have to solve. Civil engineers are in constant communication with the Admiralty, with inventions to which we are anxious to give every kind of possible trial. There are guns, carriages, iron plates, turrets, windlasses, and so many other things, and such changes are being continually made, that were a sailor of the old school to go on board one of our ships now, he would feel his brain fairly swim. I am sure, however, that the officers of the navy will always feel it their pleasure to master the problems set them by the civil engineers of the country. Other countries may have inducements to progress in science, but we have one we should never forget, and it is this: The enormous complications of our ships will require great coolness properly to use them in the hour of danger, and that is the characteristic which we may deem ourselves fortune in possessing. I ask you, therefore, to cooperate with the naval officers, so as to bring your inventions to perfection; but I wish also that you could manage to invent a self-acting taxing machine, and that you could so electrify the British taxpayer as to make him vote the sums necessary to carry out your useful inventions without an explosion. (Laughter.)

The usual other toasts were drunk.

The Chancellor of

methods of taxation, it is attacked from the other side, and condemned by civilized critics for the barbarism of its proceedings. We find that an attempt made to reach the classes now untaxed, by a license-duty on trade and occupations, had to be given up a few years since, because it was assembly established that no tax of the kind could be equitable unless it amounted to a tax on incomes from all sources. It is curious to find some of the speakers in that discussion arguing that the country was too Oriental for an income-tax, and yet in the same breath denouncing certain other taxes as indefensible on the fiscal principles of the West. One of them, who would not hear of direct taxation in India, was vehement in his condemnation of export duties on grain. There is not a word to be said for such duties from the English point of view, but it is not difficult to believe that, in a country periodically desolated by famine, they are of all imposts the most popular with its native population.

If the stringent economy which Lord Mayo's Government seems determined to practice does not remove the necessity for renewing the existing Indian Income-tax, there seems much force in Mr. Campbell's suggestion that the duty of levying direct taxes should be transferred, with a corresponding amount of charges to be defrayed, to the Governors of the various provinces which make up India. Evidently, if it be necessary to reach by some direct tax the classes which now pay nothing for the law and police that have made them millionnaires, the tax must be somewhat eased off and relieved from the necessity of conformity to strict rule. But all taxes which merely pretend to be roughly fair are better levied in small areas. The effect of the responsibility which the Central Government of India has taken upon itself in imposing direct taxation seems to be precisely what we should expect, that it oscillates between attempts to apply strictly scientific principle and admissions that such principles will not work.

THE JUNIUS CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

EVIDENCE FROM HANDWRITING.

(*Spectator*, April 22.)

THE *Quarterly* asserts that Mr. Twisleton in his forthcoming book on Junius has placed the authorship of the celebrated Letters beyond controversy, and we agree with the *Quarterly*. At least, we cannot imagine circumstantial evidence on behalf of any proposition more absolutely unanswerable. If Sir Philip Francis and Junius were not identical, then it is possible for two persons not only to have precisely the same tricks of handwriting, and the same individualities of punctuation, and to preserve them through reams of manuscript, but to be able without knowing it in all moments of forgetfulness to write different hands, each of which shall be the hand of the other. Most of our readers are probably familiar with Macaulay's celebrated summary of the evidence which identifies Sir Philip Francis with the invisible author of Junius, the coincidences of peculiar knowledge, personal history, likes and dislikes, and political opinions between the two personages; but Mr. Twisleton has employed a new test, the evidence of an expert in handwriting, Mr. Chabot, who, to make elaborate search, carefully though succinctly summarized by the reviewer, not only affirms his own belief that the letters of Sir Philip Francis and the letters of Junius were written by the same hand, but gives reasons for the belief which even in their summarized form seem likely to force conviction. For example, it is clear that in preparing a disguised with an avowed handwriting, the most things to be considered are those unconscious peculiarities of which the writer himself is unaware, and which therefore he would make no effort to conceal. He would, for instance, carefully alter the slope of his usual handwriting, but would do this mainly in the downstrokes, the letter being made by a movement almost instinctive. He would alter the size of his handwriting, a change which takes in all but careful observers, while he would retain one of the most marked of individual peculiarities, what printers call the "spacing," the distance between each letter of a word. The difference between huddling and spacing out is one which depends partly on character and partly on eyesight, and is as a rule entirely unconscious, very few men, perhaps none, spacing out their letters exactly alike or connecting them with each other in the same way. Again, some men make the upper turns of the letters angular while the lower are rounded, others the lower turns angular while the upper are round d, and others make both either round or angular, but few writers not practised in comparing handwritings would be conscious which method they themselves pursued. In each of these three unconscious peculiarities Junius and Sir P. Francis were precisely alike, more alike than any two forgers imitating Sir P. Francis could have been. This habit of speciality, of course, extends to individual letters, methods of punctuation and modes of correcting mistakes, the latter, we may observe, with our large experience in the reading of manuscript, being one of the most strongly marked of individualisms. In all these circumstances Junius and Sir Philip Francis had exactly the same habits. For example, Francis frequently wrote the letter "i" upside down, as if it were the first stroke of the letter "m," a very unusual speciality of handwriting, and it reappears in the most striking way in his artificial hand. So does a singular trick of making a flourish above a small "t," which almost changes it into a capital letter, and a still more definite speciality, a habit whenever the letter "m" was joined to the word preceding it of altering its appearance. Both Francis and Junius wrote the "m" by itself with rounded curves, and both when they prefixed a letter and joined the "m" on made the curves sharply angular, a coincidence explicable only on the theory of identity. So with punctuation. No two people, it may be said roughly, punctuate on the same principle, more especially if they employ, as most people who write hurriedly do, the dash instead of a period; and not only is the punctuation of Junius and Francis identical, but they both put a full stop after a salutation, and both make the note of interrogation with three strokes instead of, as is most usual, with two. Both, too, corrected within the line instead of above or below it, and both marked the initial of their signature with strokes above and below the letter This last fact is the more noteworthy, because Francis did not make these strokes in his original hand, but adopted them to help in disguising his hand, and caught the habit while composing the Junian letters. There are, in fact, no less than ten circumstances of identity between the two handwritings:—"1. The mode of dating letters. 2. The placing of a full-stop after the salutation. 3. The mode of signing initials between two dashes. 4. Writing in paragraphs. 5. Separating paragraphs by dashes placed between them at their commencement. 6. Invariable attention to punctuation. 7. The enlargement of the first letters of words. 8. The insertion of omitted letters in the line of writing, and not above it, and the various modes of correcting miswriting. 9. Mode of abbreviating words, and abbreviating the same words. 10. Misspelling certain specified words." And finally it would be presumed that any person intent on disguising his hand would forget himself most frequently in dating his letters, and all the peculiarities of Junius's datings, as, for instance, his habit of putting a full-stop after the name of the place, are found in Francis's letters, while all the "dates were not inserted in the manuscript as sent to the printer, but were added in the proof-sheets. It would seem that Francis, being more off his guard in correcting the proofs than in writing the letters, inadvertently inserted the dates in his natural handwriting; but, upon discovering the mistake he had committed, he carefully blotted out these dates, and rewrote them above the obliterations in his feigned hand. ..... On examining the photographed proof-sheets, we find that all the original dates have been obliterated and written in the feigned hand, except in one instance, namely, in the letter to Dr William Blackstone, where Francis forgot to make the obliteration, and has left the date [29. July. 1769] in his own handwriting." It seems to us, as to the reviewer, that after this evidence, which would be indefinitely more striking if we could give the facsimiles as he has done, doubt is impossible, except upon the theory that Francis copied somebody else's letters. That theory, however, is disposed of by the excessive effort made to secure secrecy, for which Francis as a mere amanuensis had little motive; by the character of Francis, who was no man to be an amanuensis, and by another argument which we submit respectfully to the reviewer. The most complete and most natural method of disguising the handwriting of important documents is to write with the left hand. An amanuensis would almost to a certainty have done this, but no man trying to write models of composition, trying to win the public ear by the form as well as the substance of his letters, would so embarrass his thoughts by reducing the speed at which they could be put on paper. He would content himself with writing a hand as unlike his own in general appearance as he could manage, would in particular adopt a much smaller hand, using a crow-quill, and this is precisely what Francis appears to have done.

We do trust that Mr. Chabot will one day give us, perhaps through the *Quarterly*, an essay explaining any view he may have as to the evidence of character contained in handwriting. No idea is more firmly fixed in men's minds than the characteristicalness of handwritings, and none perhaps is so little based upon any well-conceived law. We do not know, for instance, with any certainty whether the key to handwriting is to be found in the intellect, in the moral nature, or in physical peculiarities, as, for example, eyesight, or in all of them, whether handwriting can be inherited without the accompanying qualities, as many habits are inherited, or how far handwriting is modified by deliberate volition. Is it mere impatience, or is it moral deficiency, which induces some men never to dot an i or cross a t, or is it laziness of intellect, satisfied that the object of writing is intelligibility and not apparent neatness? What is it that induces educated people to omit all stops in their letters? Is it cruelty, or contempt for things so ignoble as grammar, or mere mental crassitude, and above all, what is the moral meaning of illegible writing? We will, in the name of all editors in England, promise Mr. Chabot such a testimonial, if he will only prove to demonstration that a man who, writing much, writes a really illegible hand is a selfish fool, a potential criminal, who should be executed for the benefit of society, and whose letters, till he is hung, it is a moral duty to throw away unread.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various impostures and manufactures have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we can if not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PERHAPS there is scarcely any intellectual luxury to which the British public is now accustomed, that it would miss so much, as the serials produced by Mr. Trollope's unwearied and unwearisable genius. How much knowledge of life, appreciation of its humour, experience of its paradoxes, and mastery of its lessons, is gained at second-hand through Mr. Trollope by men and women who would hardly gain it at all, and certainly not gain anything like the same amount of it, in any other way, it would not be easy to conjecture; and assuredly any conjecture would be much more likely to fall short of the truth than to exceed it. Which of us can say that we know even our own circle of friends, political and social, half as well as we have learned within the last twelvemonth to know Sir Thomas Underwood and his daughters and niece, his ward Ralph, and his ward's cousins; the old squire, Gregory Newton; the Eardham girls, and their scheming mamma; Mr. Griffenbottom, the corrupt M.P. for corrupt Percycross; Mr. Trigger, the Conservative agent for that corrupt borough; and Messrs. Pile, Spicer, Pabsey, and Co., the various leading Conservative constituents of the same corrupt place;—or that we know the heart of any person at all resembling the breeches-maker of Conduit Street, nearly as completely as we know that of Mr. Neefit, with the pertinacious and half-pathetic workings of whose vulgar but tough little ambition we have been becoming more and more intimate every month for the last year? To the mass of men, such a novel as *Ralph the Heir* brings not only a very large increase in their experience of men, but a very much larger increase than their own personal contact with the prototypes, if prototypes there be, of these personages, would ever have afforded them. Nor is the art of the book by any means deficient. We are not sure that we could name more than one or two of Mr. Trollope's tales in which the unity of the story is nearly as well kept up from the beginning to the close; and we doubt whether we could name any in which the studies of widely different types of character are so well adapted reciprocally to bring out, by similarity or by contrast, the force and significance of the other sketches. Take the contrast between the picture of the obstinate old squire, Gregory Newton, planning to put his natural son in possession of the estate which was entailed on his nephew by buying out the embarrassed heir, and throwing his whole heart so passionately into his plan that when he comes close upon fruition he is intoxicated and half-fay with his own success, and the picture of the breeches-maker, not more obstinate than old Squire Newton, for that would be impossible, but less capable of weighing what may be done and what cannot be done by pertinacity to achieve the object of an ambition, scheming in the same tenacious way for his daughter's advancement in the world, and thrown by his ultimate disappointment into a state of moral bitterness bordering on fury and despair, yet never for a moment passing the strict limits of that vulgar, narrow-minded vindictiveness which expresses resentment by trying to lower the object of it in the eyes of the world. Both ambitious ultimately fail; the squire's by his premature death, and Mr. Neefit's partly as a result of that premature death which sets Ralph the Heir at liberty to marry without any view to a fortune; but Mr. Neefit's parental ambition, indelicate and vulgar as it is, is dignified by its strong likeness to an ambition of a very similar sort, though of a higher and more noble form; while the squire's remorseful and passionate longing to put his son in the position which, but for the squire's own fault, ought to have belonged to him, gains instead of losing in dignity by its contrast with the ignorant and vulgar parental ambition that seeks to thrust a daughter up into a sphere above her parents, in which she would necessarily be ashamed of them and their manners and speech. Again, nothing can be happier than the contrast between the character of the shy, reserved, intellectual, fastidious lawyer, Sir Thomas Underwood, who can never manage to become intimate even with his own daughters, much less with any male friends, and who has lost by the want of *bonhomie* all he has gained for a moment by his intellectual gifts, and the other characters with which he is brought into relation in this story,—his easy-going, pleasant, sociable ward, unstable of purpose, yet slipping through ill success, and good success with equal facility by virtue of his agreeable manners, or Sir Thomas's vulgar-minded, unscrupulous, pushing colleague in the representation of Percycross, Mr. Griffenbottom, who sticks at nothing, and wins twice as much of the satisfactions of life by his purse and his coarse sagacity, as Sir Thomas Underwood can win by all his intellectual efforts and fastidious tastes. The picture of Sir Thomas Underwood,—a four-months' Solicitor-General, who when he went out with the Conservatives never gained another chance of office,—is one of Mr. Trollope's finest and best. As far as his social character goes, it is impossible to conceive a more carefully-finished picture. His sense of his own shortcomings in deserting his daughters (who are motherless) so much, and living to himself in chambers,—his slight peevishness with them in consequence,—the fruitless reproaches of his conscience, which make him miserable but do not make him mend,—his ineffectual attempt to enter into relations with the world,—the torture he undergoes in canvassing Percycross and winning his very temporary seat for that place,—his loathing for his colleague, Mr. Griffenbottom, who will call him familiarly "Underwood," and who despises him none the less for his incompetence as a man of the world,—his fretfulness when brought to the practical sense of a duty for which he feels himself incompetent, and his need of external stimulus even for purely intellectual work, are all drawn with consummate skill. All that Mr. Trollope fails in, is some picture or sketch at least of Sir Thomas Underwood's intellectual interests. We are told of his scheme of writing a life of Bacon, and of his various and hopeless attempts to immerse himself in it whenever the worry of the world became more than usually insupportable; but we are not told, and receive hardly any hint, of the real drift of Sir Thomas Underwood's intellectual life, of the direction in which his mind floated as he wandered about the Inns of Court after midnight, in the few hours when his thoughts were loosened;—in short, we have a man of high intellect sketched almost solely on his social, or rather unsocial side, whereas we seem to want for the completion of the picture some glimpse of the nature of the speculative life within him. Was he an imaginative man in the higher sense, or was his mastery of law due only to great powers of deductive reasoning? Was he a student of philosophy and science and history, or only of jurisprudence? These are questions to which we have no answer, or trace of an answer; and yet they are very naturally asked by the reader, as he studies this otherwise very fine and even noble picture of a fastidious intellect and conscience which have never really come to an understanding with themselves, but have half surrendered Sir Thomas captive to a subtle and negative kind of refined selfishness, whose disguise is the less easily penetrated because it yields him so few of the fruits of selfishness in any tangible happiness or pleasure. Sir Thomas's character is not one of which we can give any fair conception by an extract. But we may perhaps give some conception of its *loneliness* by extracting the very picturesque sketch of his only male friend, the grotesque old clerk who delighted to serve and scold him in his chamber at Southampton Buildings:—

"It was now eleven, and Sir Thomas knew very well that Stomm would be in his closet. He opened the door and called, and Stemm, aroused from his slumbers, slowly crept into the room. 'Joseph,' said his master, I 'want Mr. Ralph's papers.' 'To night, Sir Thomas?'—'Well;—yes, to-night. I ought to have told you when he went away, but I was thinking of things.'—'So I was thinking of things,' said Stemm, as he very slowly made his way into the other room, and climbing up a set of steps which stood there pulled down from an upper shelf a tin box—and with it a world of dust. 'If you'd have said before that they'd be wanted, Sir Thomas, there wouldn't be such a deal of dry muck,' said Stemm, as he put down the box on a chair opposite Sir Thomas's knees.—'And now where is the key?' said Sir Thomas. Stemm shook his head very slowly. 'You know, Stemm;—where is it?'—'How am I to know, Sir Thomas? I don't know, Sir Thomas. It's like enough in one of those drawers.' Then Stemm pointed to a certain table, and after a while slowly followed his own finger. The drawer was unlocked, and under various loose papers there lay four or five loose keys. 'Like enough it's one of these,' said Stemm.—'Of course you knew where it was,' said Sir Thomas.—'I didn't know nothing at all about it,' said Stemm, bobbing his head at his master, and making at the same time a gesture with his lips, whereby he intended to signify that his master was making a fool of himself. Stemm was hardly more than five feet high and was a wizened, dry old man, with a very old yellow wig. He delighted in scolding all the world, and his special delight was in scolding his master. But against all the world he would take his master's part, and had no care in the world except his master's comfort. When Sir Thomas passed an evening at Fulham, Stemm could not be pleased with himself; but they were blank evenings with Stemm when Sir Thomas was away. While Sir Thomas was in the next room, he always felt that he was in company; but when Sir Thomas was away, all London, which was open to him, offered him no occupation.—'That's the key,' said Stemm, picking out one; 'but it wasn't I as put it there; and you didn't tell me as it was there, and I didn't know it was there. I guessed—just because you do chuck things in there, Sir Thomas.'—'What does it matter, Joseph?' said Sir Thomas.—'It does matter when you say I knowed. I didn't know,—nor I couldn't know. There's the key anyhow.'—'You can go now, Joseph,' said Sir Thomas—'Good night Sir Thomas said Stemm, retiring slowly, but I didn't know, Sir Thomas—nor I couldn't know.'"

The picture of Mr. Neefit, the hunting-breeches maker, is absolutely perfect. How Mr. Trollope managed to know so much of him, so much of the out-of-the-way details of his life, as well as of his character, is one of the great mysteries of literature. It is natural enough that he should know that Mr. Neefit's manners to his customers contained a good working mixture of dictatorial assurance and subservience,—subservience to the opinions of his customers on all points except those involved in his own trade, and dictatorial assurance on that,—so much he has, no doubt, somewhere observed. He has doubtless known tradesmen who would "take back anything that was not approved without a murmur," but who "after that must decline further transactions." This interesting trait again has probably come within his observation:—

"It was, moreover, quite understood that to complain of his materials was to insult him that he would condescend to make no civil reply. An elderly gentleman from Essex once told him that his buttons were given to breaking. But how did he come to observe a point so minute, yet so characteristic of the type of man, as the distinction between the answers given as to Mr. Neefit's whereabouts, to inquiries made between half-past twelve and one, and inquiries made between one and half-past one?—

"From 9.30 to 5.15 were Mr. Neefit's hours; but it had come to be understood by those who knew the establishment well, that from half-past twelve to half-past one the master was always absent. The young man who sat at the high desk, and seemed to spend all his time in contemplating the bad debts in the ledger, would tell gentlemen who called up to one that Mr. Neefit was in the City. After one it was always said that Mr. Neefit was lunching at the Restaurong. The truth was that Mr. Neefit always dined in the middle of the day at a public house round the corner, having a chop and a 'follow chop,' a pint of beer, a penny newspaper and a pipe."

Mr. Neefit's life, both at the shop at Conduit Street and at that unhappy Hendon villa which his wife in her ignorant ambition had induced him to take,—oblivions of the fact that, as Mr. Trollope puts it, to Mr. Neefit "the legs of his customers were a blessed resource," while she, when once they had left the shop in Conduit Street, had no resource,—is a marvellous bit of at once strong and minute painting,—for no one can deny that Mr. Neefit's character, profoundly vulgar as it is, has a certain passion of tenacity in it which redeems it from insignificance. As a contrast to the facile, gentlemanly, purposelessness of the man whom he has resolved and endeavoured to force into a marriage with his daughter, Mr. Neefit is really respectable.

Ralph himself is an admirable picture of shallow, agreeable, drifting sociability, without a grain of either high purpose or strong purpose. His easy loves and easy disappointments are beautifully drawn, nor can anything be more perfect, as a bit of poetic justice than his ultimate fate in falling a prey to one of "the Eardham girls," and the manœuvring skill of their mamma. As an illustration of Mr. Trollope's best vein of humour, take the description of the manner in which Lady Eardham uses Mr. Neefit's letter informing her that "bearing Mr. Newton is sweet upon one of her ladyship's daughters," he thinks it his duty to tell her ladyship Mr. Newton is engaged to marry his daughter, Mary Anne Neefit, as a means of making Ralph feel the necessity of engaging himself to one of her ladyship's daughters:—

"Lady Eardham when he arrived was mysterious, eulogistic, and beneficent. She was clearly of opinion that something should be done. 'You know it is so horrid having these kind of things said.' And yet she was almost equally strong in opinion that nothing could be done. 'You know I wouldn't have my girl's name brought up for all the world;—though why the horrid wretch should have named her I cannot even guess.' The horrid wretch had not, in truth, named any special 'her', though it suited Lady Eardham to presume that allusion had been made to that hope of the flock, that crowning glory of the Eardham family, that most graceful of the Graces, that Venus certain to be chosen by my Paris, her second daughter, Gus. She went on to explain that were she to tell the story to her son Marmaduke, her son Marmaduke would probably kill the breeches-maker. As Marmaduke Eardham was, of all young men about town, perhaps the most careless, the most indifferent, and the least ferocious, his mother was probably mistaken in her estimate of his resentful feelings. 'As for Sir George, he would be for taking the law of the wretch for libel, and then we should be——! I don't know where we should be then; but my dear girl would die.' Of course there was nothing done. During the whole interview Lady Eardham continued to press Neefit's letter under her hand upon the table, as though it was of all documents the most precious. She handled it as though to tear it would be as bad as to tear an original document bearing the King's signature. Before this interview was over she had locked it up in her desk, as though there was something in it by which the whole Eardham race might be blessed or banned. And, though she spoke no such word, she certainly gave Ralph to understand that by this letter he, Ralph Newton, was in some mysterious manner so connected with the secrets, and the interests, and the sanctity of the Eardham family, that, whether such connection might be for weal or woe, the Newtons and the Eardhams could never altogether free themselves from the link. 'Perhaps you had better come and dine with us in a family way to-morrow,' said Lady Eardham, giving her invitation as though it must necessarily be tendered, and almost necessarily accepted. Ralph, not thanking her, but taking it in the same spirit, said that he would be there at half-past seven. 'Just ourselves!' said Lady Eardham, in a melancholy tone, as though they two were doomed to eat family dinners together for ever after."

That emphasis with which Lady Eardham presses Neefit's letter under her hand upon the table, "as though it was of all documents the most precious," and afterwards locks it up in her desk, "as though there were something in it by which the whole Eardham race might be blessed or banned," is a most humorous bit of knowledge of life; and that Ralph should see the snare, tell himself of it, slip into it, and then come to believe that it had never existed, and that the whole thing was his own doing and a matter of deliberate choice, is an almost equally subtle stroke of portraiture.

We might write on for another page or two, without exhausting the criticisms (almost all of appreciation) which a novel so full of life as this naturally suggests. But we must conclude, only remarking that, as usual with Mr. Trollope, his women are not equal to his men,—indeed, the only sketch of a woman in the novel which is really up to the studies of the masculine characters, is the picture of Polly Neefit. We should add, that no episode of Mr. Trollope's ever surpassed in ability the episode of the Percycross election and the election petition. Without it, the fine picture of Sir Thomas Underwood could not have been what it is, and therefore, though on the whole an episode, it is not without a very important bearing on the art of the tale.

VEGETARIANISM.

(*Graphic*, April 29.)

PROFESSOR F. W. NEWMAN has been a vegetarian since 1847. Some weeks ago he delivered at Gloucester a lecture explanatory of that system of diet, and we here propose to summarise some of his more noteworthy observations, interspersed with a few remarks of our own.

It is unfortunate that we have not in our language a more convenient word for expressing a system of diet which excludes animal food. The word Vegetarianism suggests to the ordinary mind cabbages, carrots, and parsnips, and it is popularly believed that Vegetarians sustain life chiefly by the aid of those wholesome but somewhat watery products of the soil. The fact is that vegetables, strictly so called, stand at the lowest point of the vegetarian's dietary scale. The farinaceæ, wheat and barley, potatoes, yams, rice, and sago come first in importance; then follows pulse, in other words, peas, beans, and lentils, and then fruit. There can be little doubt that the merits of fruit are very imperfectly appreciated among the flesh eaters of temperate climates. We eat fruit as a top-dressing to other food, and then complain of its unwholesomeness. Nuts are especially maligned in this respect. Yet nuts, even the oily Brazil nut, beloved of schoolboys, but shunned by dyspeptic manhood, are in Professor Newman's opinion, a most valuable article of food. "No man," observes a non-vegetarian physician, "need starve on a journey who can fill his waistcoat pocket with almonds. If almonds are thoroughly crushed and mixed with water no chemist can distinguish that substance from milk."

It must be confessed that Vegetarians, at any rate in England, do not carry out their system with logical severity. They refuse all food which involves animal slaughter, but as cooking needs grease, and as English stomachs recoil from oil, they do not place butter and cheese, eggs and milk into their *Index Expurgatorius*. Thus they are Brahmins rather than Vegetarians.

Now comes the important question—What does Nature intend mankind to eat? "Animal, as well as vegetable food," answers the flesh eater, "because he is provided with canine teeth." "Not so," replies Professor Newman, "because the monkey, who eats nothing but fruit, is also furnished with these so-called canine teeth." Consequently, he argues, man is, by nature, not carnivorous, like the lion, nor graminivorous, like Cuvier's horned fiend, but frugivorous, like the monkey. He admits, however, that in primitive times, before agriculture was practised, man must have necessarily been a flesh-eater, especially in the cold latitudes, but he maintains that flesh-eating diminishes as cultivation advances. This statement appears to us to be correct, with an important exception. The discoveries of the last century, which have conduced to the aggregation of men in large towns, have also greatly developed their flesh-eating propensities. But this increased consumption of animal food, which economists usually regard with complacency as a token of posterity, Professor Newman maintains to be an evil. In primitive times the flesh of the animals eaten, was in a wholesome and natural condition, whereas now their frames are weakened by artificial cramming, by confinement, by breeding from prematurely young parents, and by devices and for securing an unnatural quantity of milk. Non-vegetarian physiologists freely admit that great physical strength is compatible with a vegetable diet, and Dr. E. Smith, reporting to the Privy Council on the food of the three kingdoms, states that the strength of different sections of the nation varies in inverse ratio to the consumption of animal food. The Irish are the strongest, then the Scotch, then the northern English, then the southern peasants, and lowest of all the townsmen. Without here pronouncing any dogmatic opinion on the effect of diet, we cannot help remarking that the south-country English are getting very sedentary and mercantile, and if they don't take care they will succumb to the less intellectual but more hardy races of the sister island. Certainly, for a down-trodden race, the Irish possess a wonderful vigour. They have, it is true, slightly diminished in their native island, but they have established a Magna Hibernia in America, they abound in Australia, and possess thriving settlements in nearly every town in Great Britain. We dwell on this notorious fact because it seems to show that there is more inherent vigour in Potatoes than in Roast Beef.

Lastly, Professor Newman dwells on the evils produced by flesh-eating. To the inordinate demand for flesh he attributes the depopulation of the country districts, and the crowding of vast masses of people into great towns. The poor, moreover, if they eat flesh meat at all, get much of it in an unwholesome state. Hence they are ready to become prey of virulent epidemic diseases. His last paragraphs are devoted to the cruelties inseparable from the driving market and butchery of the animals used for food, and the dismembering habits of a large part of our population. A Vegetarian, he says, may eat too much, yet it is more difficult to him owing to the bulk of his food. This may be true; yet the protuberant stomach of a Calcutta Baboo, stuffed to the throat with rice and curry, does not afford a very pleasant spectacle.

Professor Newman's lecture, and the Vegetarian magazine, called the *Dietetic Reformer*, in which this lecture first appeared, are both well worthy of perusal. We do not think that animal food will ever be wholly discarded by the civilised nations of the colder countries; but but we are willing to believe that a time may come when animal food may be used sparingly, as onions are in good cooking, rather for the purpose of imparting flavour than for furnishing the principal nutriment to the human body.

A WHITE TIGER.

MR. EDWIN WARD, naturalist, of 69, Wingmore-street, has now on view a singular curiosity in the shape of the skin of a white tiger. The animal to which it belonged was killed in 1867 by Mr. Craigie Halkett, of the Bengal Civil Service, in the jungles of the Mirzapore district. It was shot, in company with another of the ordinary kind, in one of the great tiger drives with beaters which is the common method of hunting in that district; and the necessity of protecting the beaters unfortunately led to this unique specimen being a good deal damaged with bullet holes. The only notice I can find of any similar variety in the tiger tribe is in Wood's Natural History, p. 157. "Occasionally a specimen is discovered, the fur of which is so pale as to earn for the animal the title of white tiger. One of these animals is figured in the engraving; the original was a well-known specimen in London about the year 1820. The colour of this animal was a creamy white, with the ordinary tigerine stripes so faintly marked that they were only visible in certain lights. It is probable that these white tigers are only albinos, like the white pheasants, peacocks, crows, &c., which are so well known, and that they cannot even be ranked as permanent varieties. The markings are of that obscure tint which is seen in the 'eyes' of the albino peacock's tail, and on the barred feathers of the albino pheasant." The present specimen differs from that above described in the circumstance that the stripes, placed exactly as in ordinary tigers, are perfectly conspicuous, and in colour exactly resemble the ordinary fulvous tint of the animal. The skin is that of a full grown but not old tiger; and it appears, from letters received by Mr. Ward, that it has not in any way altered in appearance since it was shot. Mr. Ward informs me that in all his large experience of tiger skins he has never seen a similar one; and I may add that in India I never heard of such an occurrence among tigers. I understand that the skin is to be disposed of, and it is to be hoped that some one of our large museums will secure so interesting a specimen.—J. FORSYTH. [This specimen was exhibited a few weeks since at a meeting of the Zoological Society, when two gentlemen present stated that they had previously seen similar skins, though very rarely. We are informed by "Zoophilus" that there was an albino tiger formerly in the Exeter Change menagerie, which individual is figured in Griffith's English edition of Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom;" that a second is mentioned in Montgomery Martin's compilation from the Buchanan Hamilton MSS., and that a third is noticed in one of the early numbers of the old *Bengal Sporting Magazine*.—ED.]—*Field*, 11th March 1871.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN MADRID.

[BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

In Spain, for a long time past, Prime Ministers have wielded the baton of a Marshal, and have relied more upon military force than upon Parliamentary majorities for their tenure of office. Had Gonzales Bravo been a Captain-General, the luckless Isabella Segunda might be still basking in the sunshine of Madrid. Marshal Serrano, the Prime Minister, on whose head heavy responsibility devolves in the present position of Spain, has this qualification for his difficult post. He is an experienced, courageous, and popular soldier; but from what little I have seen of him, I infer that he means to employ altogether new tactics to maintain his Ministry and consolidate the dynasty. His disposition is notoriously amiable, and he will therefore employ conciliation rather than menace. His rise in life is proof that he abounds in address, and that he will employ skill where force might fail. With two such unfailing adjuncts as temper and tact, who will venture to say that Serrano may not be able to dispense with the usual alternative of Spanish Prime Ministers in distress—cavalry and artillery? It is certain that the bland Marshal is not dismayed at the task before him, for he recently spoke as follows to a stranger inclined to condole with him on the situation: "Looking over Europe," he said, "I don't see that Spain has any reason to play the Niobe, and cry her eyes out over her troubles. Take France, for instance—unhappy France!—surely her situation is worse than ours. Then look at Austria, with her jarring nationalities, overshadowed by a new German Empire; at Italy, with her unity still a problem, and Rome fierce and intractable. Even Germany, though victorious in war, has yet to face the jealousies and rivalries of her new organisation. Complacent England is not without her little infirmities. Besides her standing grievance of Ireland, she has the gaunt figure of a growing Democracy to alarm her, which one day may shake her whole fabric to its foundations. One country only, the United States, may be felicitated on her tranquility, for she has neither dynastic questions nor Church dissensions to worry her; still, she manages to get up formidable civil wars without them. So after all," concluded the philosophic Marshal, "we are not much worse off than the rest of the world." You may see from this impartial and pretty accurate *résume* of the condition of other countries, that Serrano is far from thinking the woes of Spain utterly desperate, and is fully disposed to try the effect of good management and dexterous treatment, before giving up his patient as beyond cure.

I think the Parliamentary *régime*, as understood in England, has a fair chance of being inaugurated here under Serrano's auspices. As conducted by Prim, it has been represented—though perhaps too maliciously—that the last Cortes was little better than an auction mart, where everybody was traded with, without inquiry or scruple. On every emergency when votes were wanted, the confident auctioneer would raise his red flag for bidders to come in, and forthwith the bargain was struck. It was all the same to the lamented Prim of what material he disposed, or from what market his customer came. To gain the required votes, he would coquette with Monarchist or Republican; and it was in this way, I fancy, that Spanish parties were split up into the endless fractions that distinguished them. It was necessary for the deserters to inscribe some new appellation on their banners; hence has grown up a series of political coteries that no foreigner can ever hope to understand. It was evidently no mere change of dynasty that Spain wanted, nor yet endless political tinkering. If the new Constitution does not satisfy the Spanish Radicals, it is plain that agitation is their only stock-in-trade. The surest means of putting an end to these stale discussions in the Cortes which keep alive party feuds, is for Serrano to introduce such solid measures of reconstruction as to develope the resources of the country, facilitate its trade, and extend its commerce. Above all, the finances should be established on a stable basis by a stern limitation of expenditure and economical collection of income. In a word, if the material prosperity of Spain is declared to be the resolute aim of his Government, Serrano will become the benefactor of his country, and his popularity will grow with her welfare. His courage and tact are equal to this programme. The man who was bold enough to ride alone into barracks filled with mutinous troops, and who restored them to duty by his *sang-froid* and admirable language, is not likely to quail before heated rhetoricians; nor can his readiness for any emergency be doubted by those who remember how adroitly he quelled a tumult in the Cortes when parties were disputing fiercely over some point of precedence in the new Charta. Rising suddenly, he declared that the nation alone was entitled to precedence. "Viva la Soberania Nacional!"—"Long live the National Sovereignty!"—he exclaimed; the House, springing to its feet, re-echoed the cry with enthusiasm; and all disorder ceased. To aid him in his task, Serrano has the co-operation of various able men. Martos, Minister of State; Moret, of Finance; Zorilla, of Public Works; Sagasta, of Home Affairs; and Ulloa, of Justice—all are capable, and can render great service to the country, if inspired by true patriotism. Unfortunately, several members of the Cabinet are the chiefs of various petty coteries, and it will require all Serrano's skill to make them work harmoniously. The strength of the opposition may tend to sober them, for any want of cohesion will lead to prompt defeat.

With respect to the young King Amadeo, he has undertaken a formidable *rôle*. By a vote of the Cortes, he is under the management of Prim, the crown was conferred on him; but he entered Spain without a party or a friend. His courageous bearing on the day of his entry conciliated the indifferent, but did not disarm the hostile. Since that time his unassuming demeanour, and his familiar association with the public on the promenades and in the theatres, have daily strengthened his position. His habits of business are good. He rises daily at six a.m., and devotes the whole morning to work. He investigates all documents presented, and discusses with the Ministers their respective tasks. He reads the Opposition journals with care, to know what abuses are assailed. All the anecdotes related of him confirm his good sense and correct feeling. For instance, on his arrival he was shown the preparations at the Palace for his reception. A gorgeous bed-room for the Queen was displayed at one end of the Palace, and another for himself in the opposite wing. "What a pity," he exclaimed, "so much money has been wasted, as my wife always occupies my room, and our children are near us!" In a few days he had cut down the service and expenditure at the Palace very materially, and had declared that a judicious economy was the first necessity of the day. He ordered the Palace to be closed at midnight; whereas, in the previous reign, at that hour a luxurious repast was served which lasted till late in the morning. He has also dispensed with the usual military escort in his drives and has disbursed tens of thousands of pounds in charities. In short, his mode of life is so different to all that has been the practice of Royalty hitherto, that a social revolution is inevitable. His domestic and social habits must act as an example to all classes, and cannot fail to command general respect—the best guarantee of his throne. The scandals of the Court for the last three reigns have done much to undermine Monarchy in Spain, but the conduct of the young King and his wife will do wonders to retrieve it.

As may be supposed, such extraordinary innovations on the habitual dissipation at Court are regarded by the nobility as a rebuke to them, and their resentment begins to reveal itself strikingly. Extravagant expenditure and irregularity of life have become normal among the higher classes of Madrid, and the new standard of Royal manners and morals fills them with dismay. A social regeneration would perhaps be regarded with more horror than the chance of a foreign dynasty taking root among them. Whilst they are more or less united against the candidate of Prim, they are very much divided as to his substitute. A part cling to the pretensions of Don Carlos, great-grandson of Charles IV., while others support the claims of Don Alfonso, son of Isabella II., and a few espouse the cause of the French Prince who married Isabella's sister. None of these have any special hold on the sympathies of the masses, though clerical influence in the provinces swells the ranks of the partizans of Don Carlos. Were the nobility and clergy at all clear-sighted, they would comprehend the danger to their interests of quarrels among themselves over pretenders whose rights are set aside by events—quarrels which only tend to weaken the principle of Monarchy and the power of the Church. In this way they are blindly augmenting the strength of their common enemy, the Republican party, which, profiting by their silly feuds, might one day impose its will on both. How much wiser were the aristocracy and Church of England, when, finding a native Prince impossible, they cordially rallied round the Dutch Prince, William III., who was invited to fill the vacant throne! This sagacious policy they repeated some twenty-five years later, when a Hanoverian Prince—George I.—was called to assume the Royal ermine, once more without an owner. The English nobility had the tact to see that their interests and those of the nation were less in danger from a foreign monarch without a party, than from a native ruler identified with principles and a creed repugnant to all. Thus have the nobility and people of England grown stronger as Royal prerogative has gradually lost its prejudicial power. It would be well for the grandees of Spain to study this instructive page of English history, and to fortify by their united support the only throne at present possible in Spain.

In sketching the political situation at Madrid, it would be an oversight not to take into account the social influences actively at work at this moment, which are putting forth their utmost energies to strengthen on the one hand the new order of things, and on the other to vindicate the traditions of the past. I know of no parallel instance in any other capital of Europe